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For the Churchman.

The Voluntary.

INSCRIBED TO G. J. G.

A lone hearted one, with a look of woe
  Stamped on her furrowed brow,
And a maiden flushed with vanity's glow
  Side by side in the Temple bow:
While a wayward child with a dancing tread,
  A merry and lightsome smile,
By the hand of his proud hearted father led,
  Presses carelessly up the aisle.
And the man of wealth, and the gay devotee,
  That boweth at Pleasure's shrine,
With spirit unawed, with irreverent knee
  Sit in the Presence Divine.

Nor the pleading Cross, with its lifted arm
  Ever still heavenward pointing;
Nor the sacred Font, with thought of the charm
  Wrought by its waves anointing—
Nor the Altar pure in its meet array,
  Decked with each holy token,
That throughout the world shall make known for aye
  Christ's love, and His Body broken—
Not these had lified the grovelling ones
  Yet willing unsated to roam,
Unmindful, unheeding the rich benisons
  That circle the Spirit's Home.

But though powerless each holy influence
  Which Silence had wafted there—
To banish the world in its nothingness hence—
  To stifle each murmuring care—
One spell hath the Church with power to still
  Each pleading of folly or pain—
With sweet memories, pure raptures, to fill
  The hearts of Her children again,
A spell such as ever Her fingers wreathe
  When She calleth Her faithful near,
In Her holy Fanes the praises to breathe,
  It gladdens the Angels to hear.

A booming sound, like the startling knell,
  Out-bursting mid scenes of day;
An answering chord, like the requiem's swell,
  O'er a spirit passed hence away;
A lengthened strain—like the wailing tones
  Of a soul by anguish riven;
Unearthly notes—as though Sinless Ones
  Had whispered, "Be still—Forgiven"—
A low deep moan—like the murmuring plaint
  Of zephyr at even sighing—
And still more low like the echo faint
  Of music mid grotto dying.

A dreamy strain—soft, plaintively sweet,
  As vision at twilight stealing—
When the Past comes back on radiant feet
  Each long buried joy revealing—
Rich thrilling notes, like the varying air
  Of some bird warbled melody,
That o'er zephyr and wave floats wildly and clear,
  Yet blends with their harmony—
A full liquid swell, as the flute-like strain
  Of virgins in unison—
Yet fuller rung chords, again and again,
  Like choirs' loud antiphon.—

Tones hushed, subdued—like the Vesper air,
  Or the sweetly solemn chime
Of the Church's bell, or the Church's prayer
  Chanted at holy Prime—
A cadence fading yet swelling still on,
  Distant, yet hovering near;
So tremblingly soft we doubt if the tone
  Or its echo yet charmeth the ear—
Of all such was woven the heavenly spell
  Which the Church's Minstrel wrought,
As he wafted forth on the organ's swell,
  His spirit's enraptured thought.

And rapidly flies the desolate look
  From the lone-hearted widow's brow,
And a tear-drop falls on her prayer burthened-book
  As she turns o'er its pages now,
And softened the glow on the maiden's cheek
  The flash of her brilliant eye.
She boweth her head—in modesty meek
  Is breathing her litany.
And a look of awe dispels from the face
  Of the artless child his mirth,
He feels he hath entered the Holy Place
  Unfit for the gladness of earth.

And the pride sinks down in the parent's breast,
  He forgetteth his idol awhile,
His thoughts on his Father in heaven rest,
  He prays for his Father's smile.
And the man of gold—no longer he counts
  The heaps he hath hoarded long—
E'en upward his spirit unconsciously mounts
  Where treasure exhaustless throng,
And he who had worshipped at every shrine
  Where the idols of Pleasure appear,
O'ercome with awe in the Presence Divine
  Bendeth lowly in godly fear.

O Minstrel! sad hearts of their sorrows beguiled,
  Remember and love thee and bless—
And the holy Church in Her favor hath smiled
  On the pathway thy footsteps press.
God shield thee, Minstrel, and keep thee as now
  With spirit attuned aright!
The brightness of Hope illuming thy brow
  And decking thy soul with light.
God shield thee forever, sustain thee alway
  With the fulness of Peace and Love,
Till thou blendest thy song with the ravishing lay
  The Angels are hymning above.

New York, October, 1844. H. M. D.

Ecclesiastical Architecture.

A learned correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who effects to be a man of ancient Greece, "holding on" in punishment for some offence with Phidias against good taste, is now, after dining with Pericles, and supping for ought we know, with Aspasia, writing essays, to keep up the Grecian order in our Christian Churches, and he thus concludes his remarks:

"Oh men of New York restore, I beseech you, that beautiful portico—take away that horrid steeple with all its appliances, and all true lover of art shall praise and love you. Farewell!"

The wandering Greek deserves his peripatetic immortality, and he is showing now, by his letters, what a quarrelsome man he was in Athens, and we endorse his sentence down to the *future* "dark ages," when men, like him, will have in the ruins of taste and architectural propriety, "where they may stand," to do their mischief.

The steeple is the perfection of ecclesiastical architecture, the sign for those who go by the way, that the "fane" has yielded to the church, and that "though men stand on earth, their thoughts ascend to heaven." Let the portico come, if it *must*, to please the eye of the pedant, but let the Christian know that the portico has long since yielded to the pulpit and the altar.

The Grecian style is, indeed, remarkable for its absolute "*self*-inclusion." The true ecclesiastical style has in it a constant reference to other and higher objects; the horizontal, therefore, yields to the perpendicular.

The Grecian style, as the above named writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser justly remarks, "encloses and forever seals up the temple with a member called the *pediment*."

But we say "the Christian style," following the rule laid down by an architect, who studied in a higher school than that of the Grecian master, so far from admitting any pediment, or impediment, forever to seal up the temple, has the immovable law for "an open door, and no man shall close it."

It needs something of the spirit of each kind, to comprehend the exact proprieties of the different styles, since the Greek correspondent of the New York Advertiser may not be able to awaken in us the love of closing pediments, and constant horizontal lines, while our views of a Christian temple, with open doors, perpendicular lines, and a lofty steeple, will be "to the Greek, foolishness."—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

General Convention

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Thursday, October 17, 1844.

After prayers and the adoption of the minutes of last evening.

Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Maine, on behalf of the clerical deputation from his State, having voted in the negative on the second division of Judge Chambers's resolution last night, asked to erase the vote of the diocese, and stated the reasons of the deputies.

Mr. Memminger regretted to oppose such a request but it would afford a dangerous precedent, and lead to erasures on the journals. If the gentlemen desired to spread their views on the journal, as regards their vote, he would oppose no objection, and their point could be thus attained.

The request to erase the vote was allowed.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, of R. I., made the same request for his diocese, to change their vote, which was granted.

The vote thus altered stood:—

Ayes—Clergy,	25.	Laity, 18.
Nays, "	2.	" 3.
Divided, "	0.	" 1.

The individual vote in the aggregate stood:

Ayes—Clergy,	74.	Laity, 47.
Nays, "	2.	" 7.

The dissenting votes were from Ohio, New Hampshire and Missiouri.

Dr. Burroughs presented the report of the Standing Committee on the state of the Church.

Whereupon, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, it was accepted and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Bishops, with a request, soliciting for the Church the prayers and blessings of the Bishops, and their counsel in a pastoral letter to the clergy and members of the Church.

Dr. Upfold, from the Committee on Canons, reported in favor of the proposed alteration referred to them, of increasing the diocesan quota for defraying the expenses of the General Convention from 75 cents to $1 each, and moved that the House proceed to its consideration, which was agreed to, the amendment adopted, and sent to the House of Bishops for concurrence.

Dr. Upfold moved, the Bishops concurring, that it be communicated to the several Diocesan Conventions that it is proposed to alter at the next General Convention the third paragraph of the fifth article of the Constitution, in relation to the local limits of the dioceses, providing to strike out the area of 8,000 square miles, and reduce the number of Presbyters from thirty to twenty-five necessary to form a new Diocese.

G. C. Verplanck, Esq., moved that the resolution lie on the table for the present.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Mr. Dobbs and Dr. Upfold opposed this motion, and Mr. Newton advocated, and it was adopted after a suggestion by Dr. Hawks, that it might be taken up tomorrow.

On motion of Dr. Upfold, the House took up the consideration of a new Canon from the House of Bishops, of the effect of suspension from the Ministry on Jurisdiction, which had been referred to the Committee on Canons, and reported back, recommending its adoption in part.

After some discussion, a motion to recommit was made, with instructions, but withdrawn again, and the House proceeded to its consideration.

The first section was then taken up, as follows, and non-concurred in:

Sect. 1. Any Bishop, Priest or Deacon, who shall incur the penalty of indefinite suspension from the service of the Ministry by the proper authority, shall be thereby held incapable of jurisdiction, whether parochial or diocesan, during the continuance of such suspension, and shall be voided of any jurisdiction vested in him, and the time of his suspension, by the sentence duly awarded and pronounced.

The second section was adopted as follows: (the word "limited" before suspension in the first line being stricken out.)

Sect. 2. In case of the suspension of any Bishop, the Standing Committee of the Diocese of such suspended Bishop may apply to any Bishop or Bishops of this Church to perform Episcopal duties within such diocese, which duties shall be reported in writing to the Convention of said diocese, at its annual meeting, by the Bishops performing the same.

The third section was non-concurred in, which was as follows:

Sect. 3. In case of the limited suspension of any Presbyter of this Church, having charge of a parish, the wardens and vestry of the parish of such suspended Presbyter may apply to any Presbyter or Presbyters of this Church to perform parochial duties within such parish, which duties shall be reported in writing to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese in which such parish is located, at its annual meeting by the Presbyter or Presbyters performing the same.

The canon as amended, was sent to the House of Bishops for their concurrence.

On motion of Dr. Upfold, the Committee on Canons was instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the canon as to allow Presbyters holding Professorships in incorporated Seminaries, or acting as chaplains in the Army and Navy, to vote for the election of Bishops.

The House of Bishops, under the canon, at the request of the Diocese of Missouri, having sent down the name of the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks as a candidate for the Episcopate of that diocese,

Mr. Collins of North Carolina moved that the House proceed to ballot for a Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri, the canon so requiring.

Rev. P. R. Minard of Missouri trusted the House would take action on the subject. It would be the means of building up the Church in the diocese, and give an impulse under God, which would be cheering in the extreme to the ministry therein. Bishop Kemper exercises supervision there, but he has four dioceses to attend to, each one of which is larger than the whole of England. Missouri asks a Bishop, and he trusted she would obtain one whether the canon under which we are now acting, and under which the nomination is now made, shall be repealed or not.

Mr. Donaldson thought under the canon, it was necessary to proceed to the signing of the testimonials as in other cases, and this sent up to the House of Bishops would signify the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to the nomination made by the House of Bishops.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the House concur in the nomination made by the House of Bishops, and proceed to the signing of the testimonials in favor of the Bishop elect of Missouri.

Dr. Tyng would throw no impediment in the way of action on this subject. From reading the testimonials to be signed, it seemed that he and others of this Convention were compelled to testify, not negatively, that they know nothing against the candidate, but affirmatively, that he was learned, virtuous and godly. They were to originate a recommendation, and he could not conscientiously act in the premises, until he had heard something positive as to the requirements and character of the candidate, although he had never heard anything to his prejudice,—he wanted to be convinced that he was the best fitted presbyter to intrust with the diocesan duties.

The request of the Diocese of Missouri, asking the General Convention to assign to them a Bishop, was read. It made no mention of the proposed candidate, and Dr. Tyng said it still left him in the same difficulty. He had understood there was a recommendation in his favor which had been sent up to the Convention; if so, he called for its reading.

The Rev. Mr. Grammar, of Va., said there was a difficulty in the matter, owing to the canon, but he did not see that "he did any violence to his conscience" by signing the testimonials of a candidate, who comes to us recommended by the House of Bishops, as they surely would not send down to us one unworthy and unfit. In other cases, we have generally, but the recommendation of Diocesan Conventions,—here, we have the recommendation of the House of Bishops. Are we to attach more weight to the recommendation of a Diocesan Convention in the former case, than to the approbatory proceedings of the House of Bishops in the latter case?

Mr. Memminger thought more evidence was wanting than the recommendation of the House of Bishops, or else the requirements of the canon asking us to send up testimonials from this House would be nugatory, for it would be but the affirmation of the opinion of the Bishops, while the canon seems to require that our testimonials should be based on other evidence. Let, then, gentlemen from the Diocese of Missouri, or others knowing the candidate, draw up a statement of his requirements and character, and that would be a basis upon which all might conscientiously rest the signature to his testimonials.

Dr. Ogilby, of N. J., thought the House was now placed in a position similar to a Diocesan Convention electing a Bishop, and therefore it was necessary to go farther than in ordinary cases. He therefore wanted time to make enquiry as to his qualifications from the Bishop of the diocese to which he was formerly attached, and from other persons. He wished to be understood as offering or being privy to no objection.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, suggested to Dr. O. that the Bishop of the Western Diocese of New York, and Bishop Kemper having supervision of the Diocese of Missouri, had both concurred, as members of the House of Bishops, in the suitableness of the candidate.

Mr. Smith, of Pa., suggested another difficulty. The canon requires that a General Convention shall make the application; this appli cation is made by individuals, representing themselves as Presbyters and Lay Delegates, but not acting as a Convention.

Rev. Mr. Minard read the proceedings of the Diocesan Convention of Missouri, in which the request was officially made in the House of Bishops to elect a Bishop for them.

Mr. Smith was glad to hear this, and hoped it would be placed in possession of the House as an accompanying documunt.

Rev. Mr. Minard stated it was so already.

Judge Jones was prepared to act, as he could not believe the House of Bishops would send down a candidate without full and proper enquiries into his standing and requirements.

Mr. Collins, of N. C., thought the objections of Dr. Tyng were directed against the canon, rather than the merits of this particular case. If we were always compelled to act on personal knowledge, it would be impossible for us to sign testimonials. He thought the recommendation of the House of Bishops all sufficient for their purposes, especially when the Bishop of Western New York and Bishop Kemper, as members of that House, have approved of and assented to his nomination. This testimony as to his learning and sufficiency, he considered superior to any negative objection which might be made. Unless something positive be alleged against him, it is a singular sensitiveness to testimony to require any further testimonials than those of the consent of the Bishops.

Rev. Mr. Neufville, of Georgia, referred to the action of the General Convention of 1835, in reference to precedents, in the case of Dr. F. L. Hawks and Bishop Kemper, who were severally nominated by the House of Bishops as Missionary Bishops of Louisiana, Indiana and Missouri.

Mr. Alex. Hamilton, of Missouri, thought the difficulty originated in a misconception of the action of the House of Bishops. They were required to make a selection, not an election; they made a nomination, and if this House concur, the testimonials are signed, and the consecration takes place. It would be an imputation on the judgment and fidelity of the Bishops to say that their recommendation must be backed by additional testimony to be adduced before this House.

After further debate, Dr. Ogilby moved to make the signing of the testimonials the order for 9 o'clock this evening.

Rev. Mr. Van Ingen, of New York, thought as the House of Bishops had acted, it would be useless, as Dr. Ogilby suggested, to apply for further information to the Bishops named. As for Bishop Delancy, he could state that he had acted through the mouth of Bishops, and no further information could be obtained from him.

Dr. Brooke thought we had better evidence before us now, from the channel through which it came, than any which could come in ordinary cases from diocesan conventions, and therefore, he could not see any impediments to the conscientious signature of the testimonials.

Dr. Ogilby withdrew his resolution, and the question coming up on the resolution to concur in the nomination of the House of Bishops, and proceed to sign the testimonials;

Rev. Mr. Edson, of Mass., thought as the candidate had been known in that position, ever since the meeting of the Diocesan Convention of Missouri, and as nothing had appeared against him, notwithstanding he had recently been under the diocesan care of two Bishops, he could with all propriety sign the testimonials.

Mr. Memminger thought the great difficulty in these cases was the mixing up of the action of the Convention as a body and the individual acts of the members thereof, who were to inquire into the character of candidates, and under the dictates of conscience, either sign or refuse to sign the testimonials.

The resolution was then adopted.

The case of Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of Mississippi, was made the order for this evening.

An invitation from the Franklin Institute to attend their Exhibition, was extended to the Deputies by a letter through the President of the Convention, and a vote of thanks passed for the courtesy.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and the minutes of the morning session were approved.

The report of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary was taken up, and it was resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, that the various Diocesan Trustees nominated, in conformity to Canon 55, of 1832, be confirmed.

The House then proceeded to sign the testimonials of the Rev. Cicero Stephens Hawks, recommended by the House of Bishops, as Bishop of Missouri. These were signed by a constitutional majority of both orders.

The House then took up the motion to proceed to sign the testimonials of the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, Bishop elect of Mississippi.

Judge Chambers said he had a proposition to submit, which he was induced to offer because he believed it would afford an opportunity for all to meet in harmony and Christian spirit. He therefore moved that all further action on the subject be suspended, and that it be referred back to the Diocese of Mississippi. He said this was not a new case; in 1799 the Rev. Mr. Ogden, of N. J., was referred back to his diocese, and he trusted the House would now agree to put an end to this most painful debate and adopt his resolution.

Dr. Hawks said he was perfectly satisfied with the resolution, if the Convention chose to adopt it. He adverted to his position before the Convention, placed in the attitude of a culprit where he hoped to meet sincere friends. He had been charged and he had met those charges. He cared not what course was adopted so that he could have full investigation. If the Convention saw proper to send it back to his diocese he should be content.

If he was to be again subjected to the ordeal through which he had passed, give him but time and he was willing to meet it. He had not at any time questioned any body's motives, nor assailed character—he had simply stood on his defence under circumstances to which death would have been preferable. He did not wish to press it again, but he stood on his integrity of character, no matter what the consequence! He stood before his God on his innocence.

Dr. Killikelly said Mississippi was willing to take Dr. Hawks as he was, if the Convention would sign his testimonials.

Dr. Strong said he was in favor of the resolution. He had made inquiries, and he had been told explicitly by a member of the House that—

Judge Chambers begged the Rev. gentleman to pause; he conjured him to forbear.

Dr. Strong took his seat.

Mr. Memminger was anxious to proceed to investigate and render a verdict, if it could be done, but he contended that the House had no jurisdiction, and its action must be nugatory. An accusation before this body was equivalent to a sentence, for the delegates were thus obliged to stand back and not sign credentials until it was removed. However anxious Dr. H. and his friends might be for investigation, it was evident that the effort would be in vain. Let it go back to Mississippi—there, there was a jurisdiction, and the matter might be satisfactorily settled. Here no fruit could result from it, and by the act of refusing to sign the testimonials, we might imply guilt to an innocent person.

After some further debate, the resolution was unanimously passed.

Dr. Strong felt it his duty to say that the reference he was about to make had no bearing on any thing but the circumstances of the election of Dr. H., and did not in any manner effect his moral character.

Judge Berrien desired that the House would particularly note this.

Dr. Hawks expressed a wish that any new charges would be sent to his diocese or his Bishop, and he furnished with copies.

Messages from the House of Bishops informed that they had concurred in the canon on expenses of Conventions, and now concurred in the amendments to the canon on suspension of ministers under jurisdiction. The two committees on canons were appointed to confer.

Also, that they had passed a canon concerning candidates for orders.

Judge Chambers called up his resolution for final adjournment, but the Convention not seeming disposed to entertain it, it was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Oct. 18*th*, 1844.

After the morning prayers had been read and the minutes of last evening adopted, on motion of Dr. Upfold, the committee on canons were instructed to inquire if any, and if any, what proceedings were necessary when a case may occur of objections being made to the consecration of a Bishop elect, whose canonical testimonials may be before the House.

Rev. Mr. McCullough moved to take up the consideration of the proposed alteration in the canon extending the period of probation for ministers coming from any other denomination from six to twelve months.

This was discussed by Rev. Messrs. McCullough and Grammer, in opposition, and Dr. Brooke and Dr. Upfold, in favor, and the alteration was adopted.

The House then took up the consideration of the proposed repeal of Section 1 of Canon 1 of 1838, from and after the 1st of November, which is as follows:

Sect. 1. Any diocese in union with this Church, having at the time less than six officiating Presbyters residing therein, regularly settled in a parish or church, and qualified to vote for a Bishop; and any diocese at the time of its organization, with a view to ask for admission into union with this Church, may by a vote of the Convention thereof, request the General Convention to elect a Bishop for the same. And, thereupon, the House of Bishops may nominate to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, for their concurrence, a suitable person for the office of Bishop, who shall, in case of their concurrence, be consecrated as Bishop of such diocese. The evidence of the concurrence of the Clerical and Lay Deputies, shall be a certificate, to be signed by the Constitutional majority of them, agreeably to the form required by the 3d Canon of 1832, to be signed by the members of the Convention, in a diocese whence a person is recommended for consecration.

Dr. Upfold, chairman of the committee on canons, gave the following as the reasons, which had influenced the committee in suggesting the repeal:—

1st. It involves a violation of the salutary principles incorporated in our ecclesiastical organization, of giving the people a voice through their representatives, in the choice of their pastors; in parishes of their ministers; and in dioceses of their Bishops; and that it virtually makes the House of Bishops a quasi close corporation, to say the least, investing them with power to add to their number ad libitum, just as fast as districts of our wide extended country may be formed into dioceses.

2d. The great liability of the provision to abuse, by facilitating the ambitious aspirings of some individual Presbyter, who may collect around him in a newly formed diocese, formed perhaps at his instance and to promote his own ambition, clergymen devoted to his interests, and induce them to ask this as a favor as if for themselves, when in reality for individual benefit: also by facilitating the wishes of a vestry of a parish possessed of superior means of affording a large salary, to obtain their choice and force a Bishop or a diocese, who would not be chosen if the choice were free. The spirit of the canon, too, has been violated, by dioceses selecting a candidate instead of leaving the House of Bishops free and unbiased in its choice.

3d. It is unnecessary, as every diocese now has a Bishop of its own, or has a sufficient number of clergy to entitle them to vote for one, except Florida and Maine, which are administered by other Bishops, and these in a year or two will be large enough to elect Bishops for themselves, and in the mean time will have no lack of Episcopal supervision and ministration from these sources.

The section, after some debate, was adopted.

The proposed addition to the Constitution, as a tenth article, on the appointment of Bishops for foreign countries, was taken up. This was proposed at the last General Convention; has been subsequently made known to the several diocesan Conventions, and the present action involves its final determination.

After some debate, the question was taken by dioceses and orders, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to and ratified.

The President read a notice from the Presiding Bishop, appointing Sunday next for the consecration of the Bishops elect at Christ Church.

Rev. Dr. Proal made a report from the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Missions, which was made the order for this evening.

Hon. G. C. Verplanck moved that the Chairman of the several Standing Committees be appointed a committee to ascertain what business should be acted on by the Convention, and in what order it should be taken up, and also that they be authorized, if necessary, to act jointly with a committee from the House of Bishops.

The Committee of both Houses to whom was referred the report on a standard Book of Common Prayer, made a report, which proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Coit and Dr. Wainwright, for their efforts in preparing a standard edition, and also suggested some slight verbal and typographical alterations. These were discussed, particularly a proposition to restore the original numbering of the Psalms in metre, instead of those of the Selections, which was favorably received by the House.

The House of Bishops announced by message that they concurred with the action of the House, in confirming the nominations of the various dioceses for Trustees for the General Theological Seminary.

Dr. Upfold offered a resolution, that if the House of Bishops concur, there be communicated to the several Diocesan Conventions a proposed amendment to the 5th Article of the Constitution, altering the area required for the limits of a new diocese from 8000 to 4000 square miles, and the number of Presbyters applying therefor from 30 to 20.

This was debated at length, and Dr. Ogilby moved to amend the proposed alteration to strike out all of the 3d Section of the Article of the Constitution, thus doing away all restrictions as to the size of a diocese, or the number of its Presbyters. This was subsequently withdrawn.

The resolution was adopted.

The House of Bishops by message announced their concurrence in the resolution to appoint a joint committee on business.

Also, that they had concurred in the repeal of Section 1 of Canons of 1838, after the 1st of November next.

Also that they had passed, with amendments, the Canon on the trial of Bishops.

The House then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

7 o'clock—The House re-assembled and the minutes of the morning's session were approved.

The amendments of the House of Bishops to the canon concerning the trial of Bishops, were taken up. They were

1st. That two-thirds of the Presbyters and Lay Deputies at a Diocesan Convention must concur at any Convention which presents a Bishop for trial.

2d. The action of a commissary is made to extend to any witness who cannot attend a trial, instead of those residing over 100 miles.

The other amendments being merely verbal, were with the above concurred in.

The House of Bishops non-concurred in the alterations to the 4th section of canon 7 of 1838, extending the probationary term of ministers from other denominations from six to twelve months.

The House not concurring the amendments fell.

Mr. Newton gave notice that to-morrow he should introduce resolutions proposing fundamental changes in the constitution of the General Theological Seminary.

The House of Bishops adhered to their resolutions on the Book of Common Prayer, and appointed Bishops Ives, Meade, Kemper and Lee, to confer. The House appointed its Committee on that subject to confer with them.

The House of Bishops passed, with amendments, the Canon on Episcopal Resignations, with amendments. A majority, instead of two-thirds of the Bishops, can act on a resignation. They struck out the clause depriving a resigned Bishop of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and inserted that he might perform such duties at the request of any Bishop or the request of a Standing Committee of a vacant diocese. The House non-concurred in the last, and appointed Drs. Berrien and Tyng, Rev. Mr. Hoit, and Messrs. Chambers and Newton to confer.

The House of Bishops non-concurred in the resolution of the Deputies to return to the old numbering of the Psalms of David in metre. A reference was appointed.

Dr. Proal made a report from the Committee on the amendments to the Constitution of the Domestic and General Missionary Society, as follows:—

Substitute for Article III.

The management of the said Society shall be vested in a Board, which shall be called "The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

The Board shall be permanently constituted as follows:—The Bishops of the Church shall be ex officio members of the Board. Every diocese shall be entitled to one member, and one additional member for every eight clergymen in the same, until the number of the clergy amounts to twenty-four, and one additional member for twenty-five clergymen above the twenty-four.

Such persons as became patrons of this Society before the meeting of the General Convention in the year 1829, shall also constitute a part of the Board.

The members of the Board shall be resident in the Dioceses for which they are appointed. They shall be nominated by the Diocesan Conventions respectively, to every stated triennial convention, which may confirm or reject the nomination.

For the present, and until the next General Convention, the Board of Missions shall continue as at present constituted.

Addition to Article IV.

Provided also, That the domestic missionaries shall be responsible to the Board, and their correspondence with the committee be carried on through the medium of the Bishops to whose jurisdiction such missionaries be subject.

Substitute for Article V.

The Bishops, when there shall be five or more present at any meeting of the Board of Missions, shall form a separate House, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the other branch of the Board, composed of clergy and laity: and when any proposed act shall have passed the Board of Clergy and Laity, the same shall be transmitted to the Bishops, who shall have a negative thereupon. The Board of Clergy and Laity shall elect their own president from among the clergy.

Addition to Article VI.

In the interval between the stated meetings of the General Convention, the Board shall have power to supply all vacancies from the dioceses respectively in which they may have occurred. Upon the removal of any member from the diocese for which he shall have been appointed, his office shall thenceforth be vacated.

Substitute for Article IX.

The Board of Missions shall appoint, for each committee, a secretary and general agent, who shall be the executive officer of the committee, to collect information, to conduct its correspondence, to devise and recommend plans of operation, and in general to execute all the purposes of the Board, in his proper sphere, submitting all his measures, before their adoption, to the committee for whom he is appointed, for their approval. Each committee shall appoint a treasurer; and the Board shall designate which of the treasurers so appointed shall be authorized to receive all monies not specifically appropriated, which money shall be at the disposal of the Board. The secretaries and treasurers shall be, ex officio, members of their respective committees, and the treasures shall be, ex officio, members of the Board; agents and officers may, when necessary, be appointed by each committee.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, of N. J., read a counter report, on which was moved an indefinite postponement.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Georgia, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which after debate was agreed to.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Trapier, the House adhered to its resolution, and resolved to appoint a committee of Conference.

The committee of Conference on the part of this House, to confer upon the Canon entitled "on Episcopal Resignations" reported an agreement upon the same. Report accepted.

From the United States Gazette.

Saturday, Oct. 19th.

The Convention attended divine service.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Me., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of N. H., who read the lessons.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, President, in the chair.

Minutes read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Upfold, from the Committee on Canons, reported the canon "of ministers removing from one diocese to another," with several amendments thereto, which had been made by the House of Bishops. The House concurred.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Geo., moved that (the House of Bishops concurring) a joint

committee be appointed to determine upon the next place in which the General Convention should be held. Adopted.

Committee on the part of this House:—Rev. Mr. Moore, of N. H.; Rev. Drs. Upfold, Pa.; and Mason, of N. C.; Rev. Mr. Forbes, of N. Y.; and Messrs. Newton, (Mass.;) Memminger, (S. C.;) and Donaldson, (Md.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, of Del., it was

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) that a joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Board of Publication, or department for the promotion of Christian knowledge, as a branch of our Missionary operations, and report to the next General Convention, with a plan for the same, if on consideration such a measure be deemed advisable.

On motion of Mr. James S. Smith, of this city, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are expedient in Canon VI. of 1844—"of clergymen ordained by foreign Bishops, in communion with this Church, and desirous of officiating or settling in this Church."

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, of Me., it was

Resolved, That the existing relation between the Diocese of Indiana and the Missionary Bishop having jurisdiction thereof, be left undisturbed.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it had passed the canon "On Episcopal Resignations," as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Mass., the House proceeded to ballot for a committee to nominate members of the Board of Missions.

The Tellers reported the choice of the following:

Clergy.	Laity.
Rev. Mr. Atkinson,	Hon. Mr. Newton,
Rev. Dr. Crocker,	Hon. Mr. Conyngham,
Rev. Dr. Proal.	Hon. Mr. Chambers.

On motion of Judge Chambers, of Md., it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the circumstances connected with the claims of the Church upon the estate of Charles Morgan, deceased, late of New Orleans, Louisiana, and report to the next General Convention.

The committee consists of the following lay and legal gentlemen:—Lucius C. Duncan, of New Orleans, and Judge Jones, David B. Ogden, Gulian C. Verplanck, and T. L. Ogden, of New York.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it non-concurred in the amendment to the 5th Article of the Constitution, passed in this House.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Upfold, the House insisted on its amendment, and resolved to appoint a Committee of Conference.

Committee on the part of this House, Rev. Drs. Upfold and Ogilby, and Mr. Williams.

A message from the House of Bishops transmitted the report of the joint committee on Unfinished Business, representing that there remained still undisposed of, the following important matters.

1. Report on the General Theological Seminary.
2. Various canons and amendments to canons.
3. Expenses of the General Convention.
4. Documents from the Diocese of Pennsylvania.
5. French, German, and Welsh editions of the Book of Common Prayer.

The Hon. Mr. Newton, of Mass., offered the following:

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That a Joint Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency or necessity of so remodelling the constitution of the General Theological Seminary as to embrace, in whole or in part, the following principles, and such others as may be deemed consequent thereupon, or necessary thereunto, and report to the next General Convention.

1. That the payment of money into the Treasury of the Seminary shall not entitle any diocese to a representation in the Board of Trustees thereupon.
2. That the number of the clergy in any diocese shall not be the basis on which Trustees to the Seminary shall be appointed.
3. That the principle of representation on which the General Convention is established, (or some independent one, subject to the control of the General Convention exclusively,) shall be the basis for constituting the Board of Directors.
4. That the Bishop in whose diocese the Seminary shall be located shall never be a Professor in the same.
5. That the Professors shall never be members of the Board of Trustees.
6. That there shall always be a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the time and place of the meeting of any General Convention.
7. That the power to make alterations and additions to the Constitution of the Seminary shall rest exclusively in the General Convention.

After some debate upon the above, Judge Chambers proposed the following as a substitute.

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That a Joint Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to the next General Convention whether any, and if any, what, changes may be required in the organization of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary, or in any other part of the Constitution of said Seminary.

Mr. Newton having accepted the same as a substitute, it was passed; and Mr. Newton's resolutions were ordered to be referred to the Committee called for by Judge Chambers' resolution, as was also the following, offered by Mr. Verplanck:

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire and report whether any alterations can be made in the Constitution of the General Theological Seminary, changing the mode of election of Trustees, or the basis of representation, without violating the intention of the original compact under which it was designed, and the intention of the founders and donors.

The resolution previously offered, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to prepare a standard edition of the Bible, was called up and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Hart, of Florida, proposed two resolutions, requesting the Joint Committee on Canon Law to bring in a canon defining first the qualifications of electors of wardens and vestrymen; and second, the duties of wardens and vestrymen. Laid on the table.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it non-concurred in the resolution passed in this House in regard to a Board of Publication. [Reported above.]

Also, that it had appointed Bishops Doane, Kemper, and Meade, on the Joint Committee to nominate members of the Board of Missions.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

—

Seven o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, President, in the chair.

Minutes of the morning session read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Upfold, from the Committee on Canons, reported on the proposed amendment to Canon I, section 2d of 1838—proposing to allow professors, tutors, and chaplains, a vote for a bishop (as before reported)—that it was inexpedient to legislate at present on the subject. Laid on the table.

The Committee also made the same report on the subject of the case of a Bishop elect, whose testimonials were correct, and against whom objections existed—(before reported.)—Laid on the table.

The Committee also reported a canon in lieu of Canon VI. of 1841—"Of clergymen ordained by foreign bishops, in communion with this Church, and desirous of officiating or settling in this Church." Adopted, and ordered to be sent to the House of Bishops for concurrence.

The Committee also reported against agreeing to the amendments made by the House of Bishops in Canon IX. of 1841. Adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, from the Joint Committee to nominate members of the Board of Missions, made report of thirty persons. The nominations were confirmed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a Canon, sent down by the House of Bishops, entitled—"Of a discretion to be allowed in the calling, trial, and examination of Deacons, in certain cases."

After some debate upon the details of the bill, the Hon. Mr. Newton, of Massachusetts, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, in order to bring its merits fully before the House; and after the same had been very fully discussed, the motion was withdrawn by the mover.

The cannon was then passed as follows:

Sect. I. It shall be lawful for any bishop, upon being instructed so to do by a resolution of the Convention of his diocese, to admit to the holy order of Deacons, persons not tried and examined as prescribed in the Canons "of candidates for orders," "of the learning of those ordained," and "of the preparatory exercises of a candidate for Deacon's Orders," under the following limitations and restrictions, viz:

1. Every such person shall have attained the full age of twenty four years.
2. He shall have presented to the bishop the certificate from the Standing Committee, required by section second of the Canon "Of candidates for orders."
3. He shall have remained a candidate for orders at least one year from the date of such testimonials.
4. He shall have presented to the bishop a testimonial from at least one rector of a parish, signifying a belief that the person so applying is well qualified to minister in the office of a deacon to the glory of God and the edification of his Church.
5. He shall have been examined by the bishop, and at least two presbyters, on his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal to appertain to the office of a deacon.

Sect. II. A deacon ordained under this Canon shall not be allowed to take charge of a parish.

Sect. III. In every parish in which a deacon, ordained under this Canon, shall officiate, he shall be subject to the direction of the rector of the parish, so long as therein resident and officiating with the approbation of the bishop.

Sect. IV. A deacon ordained under this Canon shall not be transferable to another diocese without the request of the bishop to whom he is to be transferred, given in writing to the bishop to whose jurisdiction he belongs.

Sect. V. A deacon ordained under this Canon shall not be entitled to a seat in any Convention, nor made the basis of any representation in the management of the concerns of the Church.

Sect. VI. A deacon ordained under this Canon, shall not be ordained to the priesthood without first going through all the preparatory exercises of a candidate for Deacon's orders, as required by the Canon thereto relating, in in addition to those required of a candidate for Priest's orders, nor without presenting all the testimonials required by the Canon of Testimonials, to be produced on the part of those who are to be ordained.

Sect. VII. In all respects not provided for by this Canon, the Deacons who shall be ordained under it, shall be under the same direction and control as other Deacons.

In the above vote, 22 dioceses of the clergy, and 16 of the laity, were represented; and the vote in its favor was almost unanimous.

Adjourned to Monday at 8½ o'clock.

From the Banner of the Cross.

Board of Missions.

The third triennial meeting of this body commenced its sessions in St. Andrew's church, in this city, on Thursday afternoon, 3d inst.; present, the Right Rev. Bishops of Illinois, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, North Western Diocese, Louisiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Delaware, and Massachusetts; the Rev. Messrs. Anthon, Allen, Bedell, Boyd, Brinckle, Burroughs, Cooke, H. Croswell, Dorr, Duchachet, Edson, Haight, Hanckel, Harris, Hawks, Irving, Jarvis, Jones, McVickar, Mason, Mead, Milnor, Morgan, Richmond, Robertson, Rodney, Smallwood, Suddards, Van Pelt, and Wainwright; and Messrs. Chambers, Collins, Donaldson, Gardiner, Huntington, Magruder, Memminger, Morgan, Newton, Trowbridge, and Woolley.

The Bishop of North Carolina being the senior prelate present at the appointed hour, (5 o'clock,) read Prayers, and took the chair until the appearance of the Presiding Bishop. At the request of the Secretary, (the Rev. Peter Van Pelt,) the Rev. J. D. Carder was appointed his Assistant. The Reports of the Committee of Domestic and Foreign Missions were read by their respective Secretaries. The latter report submits to the considerations of the board the establishment of a bishop at Constantinople, but regrets that the state of the funds does not seem to allow an increase of the members of that Mission, as recommended by the Rev. Mr. Southgate. An increase of the Mission to China to ten persons, with a bishop, is recommended.

The Rev. N. S. Harris, in behalf of the two Secretaries, presented a draft of the Triennial Report to the General Convention, which was referred to a special committee of eight, consisting of the Bishop of New Jersey, Rev. Drs. Jarvis and Dorr, and Messrs. Newton, Gardiner, Collins, and Memminger. It recommends the consecration of a bishop for Africa and one for China, but deems the appointment of one to Texas inexpedient at the present time.

The Bishop of New Jersey, as chairman of a special committee appointed to correspond with the proper authorities of the Church of England on the subject of the establishment of Missions in China, laid before the board the correspondence which had taken place, and it was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The reply from the Archbishop of Canterbury was to the effect that nothing definite had been resolved upon, though £8,000 had been contributed in the diocese of the Bishop of London for the endowment of a bishopric in China; but the committee are assured that the Church of England will be happy to co-operate with the American Church.

The board adjourned to attend divine service in St. Andrew's Church at half past 7 o'clock, and to hear the triennial sermon; to meet again for business at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The church, at night, was crowded to overflowing in every part. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Maine, assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Maryland. The triennial sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rhode Island, from Matt. xvi. 3: "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Of this very interesting and able discourse—which occupied an hour in the delivery—we have heard but one universal sentiment expressed, that of unmingled approbation and pleasure.

On Friday afternoon the board met at 5 o'clock, when the chair was taken by the presiding bishop, by whom prayers were offered. The following, not present before, appeared and took their seats: the Bishops of Connecticut, Vermont, Michigan, and the Assistant Bishop of Virginia; the Rev. Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Cushman.

The Rev. N. S. Harris, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, read a report of his acts touching the endowment of an Indian Bishopric, which was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of the Bishop of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. McVickar, and Mr. Huntington; to whom was also referred the report of a special committee on Indian Missions, submitted to the board at its last annual meeting.

On motion of the Bishop of New Jersey, the Rev. Horatio Southgate, missionary to Constantinople, now in this city, was requested to deliver three public addresses on the subject of our Eastern Missions, at such time and place as may be arranged by the Foreign Secretary.

[We may observe here that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies having resolved to hold evening sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, in St. Andrew's Church, for the purpose of hearing these addresses—they were accordingly delivered, and proved to be of the most deeply interesting nature.]

The board then adjourned till Monday afternoon.

The board met on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock; the presiding bishop in the chair, by whom prayers were offered.

The Rev. Mr. Richmond presented the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That in consideration of the incessant missionary labors of the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., and the peculiar circumstances of his case, a salary of $1000 per annum be paid to him by the Domestic Committee; to commence on the 1st October, 1844."

The Right Rev. President called the Bishop of New York to the chair, and retired. Mr. Richmond's resolution occasioned considerable discussion, and several substitutes were proposed, all of which were subsequently withdrawn; and finally the resolution was adopted. Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

The board met on Tuesday at 5 o'clock, P. M., the Bishop of Connecticut in the chair, by whom the meeting was opened with prayer. The Bishop of Maryland, from the committee appointed to investigate the past proceedings of the board with relation to the mission to Constantinople, reported—

"That they have thoroughly investigated the origin and conduct of said mission, and find it to have been discreetly and efficiently prosecuted, with the most commendable faithfulness, diligence and zeal on the part of the missionaries, and with sound wisdom on that of the committee; and that they discover nothing in the past management of the mission, requiring, in their judgment, the interference or action of the Board."

To allow the various committees time to mature several important subjects referred to them for consideration, the board, on motion of Mr. Collins, of North Carolina, adjourned at an early hour.

It is pleasing to learn that our Foreign Missions are all flourishing. At no former period have the several stations held forth more to animate the Church at home; and the receipts of the committee during the past year give gratifying evidence of the increased interest of her members. The board have resolved to enlarge the missions to Africa, China, and to the Eastern Churches at Constantinople and in Syria; the missionaries to Texas, encouraged by past aid, call for means to extend their labors still more; and by a unanimous action of the board, (upon the most important and interesting ground, shown in the Spirit of Missions for October,) the efforts of our missionaries in Athens are to be sustained. It is easy to see, therefore, that contributions will still be needed—and more than ordinarily so—to sustain these enlarged operations.

Wednesday, October 9.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M., the Bishop of New York in the chair, who opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Harris, by instruction of the Domestic Committee, submitted the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of that body on the 7th inst:—"That the Board of Missions be respectfully informed that there is now due to Domestic Missionaries, the sum of $10,000, and that there is nothing in the Treasury to meet the indebtedness; and that in this alarming state of things the Domestic Committee look to the Board of Missions for counsel and aid in the discharge of their duty in the premises." On motion of the Rev. Mr. Haight, this resolution was laid on the table for the present. The discussion of it afterwards came up, and it was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of the Bishop of the North Western diocese, Rev. Dr. Hanckel, Rev. Mr. Cooke, and Messrs. Gardiner and Huntington.

Thursday, October 10.

The Board met at 4 o'clock, P. M., the Bishop of New York in the chair, by whom prayers were offered. The next annual meeting of the Board was ordered to be held in the city of New York, on the Wednesday preceding the annual meeting of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The Bishop of the North Western diocese, from the committee to whom had been referred yesterday the resolution of the Domestic Committee, presented the following resolutions for the action of the Board:

"*Resolved*, that it be recommended to the Bishops of the Church to appoint the 25th Sunday after Trinity, being the Sunday before Advent, (Nov. 24,) for a collection in behalf of Domestic Missions; and if in any case the proposed collection should interfere with stated parochial arrangements, then that a collection be taken in such parishes on some other day, as near the time proposed as shall be consistent with such parochial arrangements.

"*Resolved*, that the Secretary of the Board request, through the press, of the rectors of parishes, that funds in hand intended for Domestic Missions be forwarded without delay to the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee.

"*Resolved*, that a subscription be opened among the members of the Board, and in the General Convention, to supply, in part, the arrearages now due to Missionaries in the West."

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Anthon, these resolutions were laid on the table for the present.

The Bishop of New Jersey, as chairman of the committee to whom the draft of the Triennial Report to the General Convention, and other documents, were referred, presented and read a report, which was accepted. The Rev. Dr. Anthon submitted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas it is of vital importance to the success of Missions of our Church in a land where her Episcopacy has no existence, that there should be placed a Bishop at the head of every such Mission, as soon as it may be practicable; and whereas recent events in the Providence of God have greatly increased the interest felt in behalf of our China Mission in particular, and the hearts of Churchmen have been opened to pledge liberally, and in several instances permanently, of their means for the sustaining of its enlarged operations;—therefore

"*Resolved*, that in the opinion of this Board it is in every view desirable that the Mission of this Church to China should forthwith have placed over it a Bishop, to further, with his fellow-laborers, the glorious work of spreading the Gospel far and wide among the perishing millions of that empire."

Mr. Newton moved so to amend this resolution as to include Bishops also for Constantinople and Africa, as soon as the constitution of the Church shall have been so amended as to allow it. The Bishop of Maryland called for a division of the amendment, so as to take the question first on the recommendation of a Bishop to Africa; and the question being thus taken, that portion of the amendment was agreed to. On motion of the same prelate, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the other part of the amendment, relating to Constantinople. The consideration of the original resolution was then resumed, pending which the Board adjourned.

Tuesday, October 15.

The Board met in St. Andrew's Church, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the Bishop of Kentucky in the chair, by whom prayers were offered. The order of the day was taken up, being the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Anthon on the 10th inst., to recommend the consecration of a Bishop for China. The measure was earnestly advocated by the Bishop of Rhode Island, on various grounds. *Principle* called for it: we profess to follow the practice as well as theory of the Apostles, and *they* went forth every where to plant Christianity with their own hands. He (the Bishop) had never been satisfied with the action of the Board as to our Foreign Missionary operations; it had been too much on Presbyterian principles, and contrary to those of the Church. We have not a single Bishop in the foreign field, and perhaps for this we are suffering under the frown of the God of Missions. The second ground on which the resolution was supported by the Right Rev. prelate, was that of *consistency*. It was not a new question for the Board to consider; for at least nine years the appointment of a Bishop to China had been before them, and it was now loudly called for and expected by the Church at large, amongst whose members a powerful interest in our mission to that empire had been recently awakened. The only objection urged was that of the Bishop of Maryland, that our present action might interfere with anticipated operations by the Church of England. But he contended that the reply of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Committee appointed by this Board to correspond with him on the subject, was rather an intimation that the American Church should proceed at once to occupy the field, and might rely upon encouragement and aid from the Church of England. In a country so vast as China, there was no danger of the two Churches being brought into collision.

The Bishop of Virginia requested the Secretary to read again the correspondence between the Committee and the Archbishop; which being done, he followed on the same side with the Bishop of Rhode Island. The resolution was also supported in some earnest remarks by the Rev. Dr. Milnor.

The Bishop of Maryland said that his only ground of opposition was the fear of hasty and rash action. We should not go too fast, and ought to guard against failing by not attempting too much. For the present—and the present only—he would have the Board to pause; he would not curtail the mission to China, but rather increase its strength; yet he was in favor of delaying the proposed change in its definitive character until the next General Convention, by which time we shall have learned what course the mother Church intends to pursue. By an extraordinary providence of God, China had been thrown upon England; its Church was turning its eyes towards that empire; and courtesy, he thought, required that we should not hastily take so important a step as the one proposed.

The Bishop of New Jersey was also of opinion that for the same reasons a Bishop should not at present be sent to China. He regretted that on this question he was obliged to take a stand which might surprise and grieve some of the members of the Board, in harmony with whom it had hitherto been his pleasure to act. It was due to them and to himself that he should explain the ground of his present position. They well knew that it had always—as far back as the year 1834—been his desire to extend and increase the mission to China, with a Bishop at his head. A Bishop had not been sent at the proper time, and now he was embarrassed by local and personal considerations, so incorporated with principle, that they cannot be separated. He was not prepared at this moment to follow the leading of circumstances, and therefore should feel constrained to vote against the resolution.

Messrs. Newton, of Mass., and Gardiner, of Maine, followed in favor of the resolution; and on the question being taken, it was decided, almost unanimously, in the affirmative. The Board then, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

Estimates.

Estimated cost of Domestic Missionary operations for the year commencing October 1st, 1844:—Maine, $1000; New Hampshire, $350; Delaware, $650; North Carolina, $250; Georgia, $750; Florida, $1500; Alabama, $1500; Mississippi, $1500; Louisiana, $1500; Tennessee, $1250; Kentucky, $2000; Ohio, $700; Indiana, $3200; Illinois, $4000; Michigna, $3500; Wisconsin, $3000; Iowa, $2000; Missouri, $1900; Arkansas, $1500; Indian Missions in Wisconsin, $550; Do. do. west of the Mississippi, $500; French, $300; Germans, $300; Jews, $300; Outfits for the year, $1600; Salary of the Missionary Bishops, $4000; Central expenses,* $2935; Contingent or unappropriated Fund, $1065:—Total, $43,500.—*Spirit of Missions.*

A Brother Gone.—As our paper goes to press, we learn with inexpressible regret, that the Rev. P. L. Whipple, of Bath, Steuben co., died on the 5th, after a brief illness. We have room barely to record an event that will fill very many hearts with sorrow, and the Church where he was known with intense grief.—*Gospel Messenger.*

* Including salary of Secretary and Assistant; travelling expenses; stationery; printing; rent; fuel; postages; discounts; Missionary library, &c. &c.

The Bishop of Gloucester.—The local papers state that the Right Rev. Prelate has made arrangements for being absent from his Diocese for a term of three years.—*Eng paper.*

Communications.

For the Churchman.

The Church Almanac.

Mr. Editor,—Allow me, through your columns, to notice the appearance of the Church Almanac for 1845, and to throw out a few thoughts suggested by its perusal.

The list of clergy is, as far as I am able to judge, much more accurate than usual, and reflects credit on the exertions of the editor. There are only two or three minor errors which deserve notice, and those merely typographical. On the 14th page St. Luke's day is placed at the 19th of October, whereas it is in in fact the 18th. On the same page the Feast of St. Simon and St. Luke should be St. Simon and St. Jude. On the 15th page the Collect headed, "On the Feast of St. Matthew," should read, "On the Feast of St. Thomas." On the 19th page, among the institutions of the Diocese of Connecticut, is put down "Trinity College, Hartford." The editor should know that there is no such institution at present existing. Measures are indeed in progress for changing the name of Washington College, Hartford, to the above, but the change cannot be consummated until the action of the Legislature upon it. The graduates of Washington College (of whom there are over 70 in the list of clergy) will, however, be proud to acknowledge their Alma Mater by her new name in the Church Almanac of 1846.

In looking over the Almanac I find for the ensuing year an unusual number of concurrences of holy days with Sundays. There are no less than seven, besides two of holy days with each other. It was to be hoped that the General Convention would not have adjourned without laying down some rule for the order of services to be observed upon such occasions. We are now left to fall back upon the complex and perhaps objectionable rules of the Romish Breviary, or else each one must do as his own fancy may dictate. Uniformity is, for the present, impossible.

On occasion of the late concurrence of the Feast of St. Michael with the 17th Sunday after Trinity, I know that there was every variety of usage, some commemorating the holy day and not the Sunday, some vice versa, and others mingling the two services in various ways. My private opinion would be, that the Collect merely of the day of inferior observance should be read in addition to the service for the superior day. But another man may have a different opinion, which may be as good or better than mine. Besides, the question then arises, which is the superior day? and this is not always as easy a subject to settle as some might imagine.

In a work on the Choral Service recently published by the Rev. John Jebb, Prebendary of Limerick, there are some good remarks on this subject, and a table is given of all the holy days which can concur with each other. The rule of precedence followed by him seems to agree better than any other which I have seen with the rules laid down by ritualists in general. I have taken the trouble to transcribe it, and should you deem it worthy of a place in your columns you are welcome to it. The festivals which should bave the precedence are given in the first column in Roman letters; those with which they can possibly concur and which yield to them, in the second column in italics:—

Advent Sunday and 4th Sunday in Advent.	*St. Andrew and St. Thomas respectively.*
St. Stephen, St. John, Innocents and Circumcision.	*1st Sunday after Christmas.*
Epiphany, Conversion of St. Paul.	*2d Sunday after Christmas and Sundays after Epiphany.*
Purification.	*3d Sunday after Epiphany, Septuag. Sexag. and Quin. S.*
Septuag. Sexag. and Quing. Sunday.	*Conversion of St. Paul. St. Matthias.*
Ash-Wednesday.	*St. Matthias.*
Sundays in Lent.	*St. Matthias.*
Annunciation.	*Sundays in Lent.*
Days in Passion Week.	*Annunciation.*
Sunday before Easter and Easter Day.	*Annunciation, St Mark*
1st Sunday after Easter.	*St. Mark, St. Philip and St. James.*
St. Mark, St. Philip and St. James.	*Sundays after Easter.*
Whitsunday and Trinity Sunday.	*St. Barnabas.*
St. Barnabas and other holy days, till All Saints Day inclusive	*Sundays after Trinity.*
Easter Monday and Tuesday.	*Annunciation, S. Mark*
Ascension Day.	*St. Philip and St. James.*
Whit-Monday and Tuesday.	*St. Barnabas.*

Mr. Jebb remarks upon the above table that the Apocryphal Lesson should in all cases be postponed to that from Canonical Scripture.

ΦΛΨ.

For the Churchman.

Death of the Rev. Warner Hoyt.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, Conn., held in the Church, October 19th, 1844, the Rev. Mr. Short being requested to preside, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from this world the soul of our beloved Rector, the Rev. Warner Hoyt, therefore

Resolved, That with unfeigned grief but due submission, do we yield to the severe blow, recognizing in the mysterious dispensation the hand that chastens in love, and that wounds to heal.

Resolved, That we do bear undivided testimony to the disinterested zeal and persevering energy of our lamented Rector, as manifested in the cause of Christ and his Church, and that to his unwavering fidelity, under God, do we owe the present unexampled prosperity of this parish.

Resolved, That we offer to the afflicted family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies and condolence, and do earnestly pray that the sore bereavement may be blessed to their spiritual health.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the church be hung in black for the same space of time.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be presented to the widow of the deceased, and that a copy of the same be forwarded for publication to the New York Churchman, and Church Chronicle and Record.

D. H. Short, *Chairman.*

K. Daucht, *Secretary.*

The Churchman.

New York: Saturday, October 26, 1844.

Removal.—The Churchman Office and Bookstore has been removed to No. 161 Fulton Street, third door west of Broadway, and opposite St. Paul's Chapel, up stairs.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of their avors at the above house. James A. Sparks.

The General Convention.

We had intended to offer in the present number an extended review of the proceedings of the late Convention, but as we cannot find room for what we wish to say without displacing other matter which is necessary in order to put our readers in possession of the facts on which we design to comment, we have thought it best to defer our proposed remarks to next week. The points which we design to embrace are the ordination at St. Stephens, the several resolutions which were offered in relation to doctrinal differences, the case of Dr. Hawks, the Canon on Episcopal Resignations, and some other matters of minor importance, together with the present prospects of the Church, and the objects to which the energies of her members should be now more especially directed. These will form the heads of our leading editorial next week. At present we will merely say, that while the results of the Convention have been such as to excite our humble gratitude, the proceedings have been such as, on the whole, to raise our estimate of the great body of those Churchmen from whom we differ in opinion, and to deepen our conviction that the whole Church is becoming more and more firmly cemented in the bonds of peace and truth.

Consecration of the Bishops of New Hampshire, Alabama, and Missouri.

On the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, October 20th, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, the Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., Bishop elect of New Hampshire, the Rev. Nicholas Hawner Cobbs, Bishop elect of Alabama, and the Rev. Cicero Stephens Hawks, A.M., Bishop elect of Missouri, were consecrated to their holy office, the Senior Bishop of our Church, the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., of Illinois, presiding, and there being present eighteen other Bishops.

Morning prayer was read by the Right Rev. William H. DeLancey, D.D., of Western New York, assisted by the Right Rev. Samuel A. M'Coskry, D.D., of Michigan, who read the Lessons. The Decalogue, &c. was read by the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D.D., LL.D., of North Carolina, the Collect by the Presiding Bishop, the Epistle by the Right Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D.D., LL.D., of Connecticut, and the Gospel by the Right Rev. William Mead, D.D., of Virginia. The sermon was preached by the Presiding Bishop.

The Bishop elect of New Hampshire was presented by the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., Missionary Bishop, and the Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, D.D., of Maryland; the Bishop elect of Alabama, by the Right Rev. James H. Otey, D.D., of Tennessee, and the Right Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, D.D., of Rhode Island; and the Bishop elect of Missouri, by the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., of Delaware, and the Right Rev. John Johns, D.D., of Virginia.

The Litany was read by the Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, jun., D.D., of Georgia, and the remainder of the services by the Presiding Bishop.

The enrobing of the Bishop elect of New Hampshire was by the Rev. William Horton and the Rev. William H. Moore, of that Diocese; that of the Bishop elect of Alabama, by the Rev. John Grammer, of Virginia, and the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, of Maryland; and that of the Bishop elect of Missouri, by the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, D.D., of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Edward Neuville, of Georgia.

The Presiding Bishop was assisted in the laying on of hands as follows:—on the Bishop elect of New Hampshire, by the Bishop of Connecticut, the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D., of New York, the Bishop of North Carolina, and the Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, D.D., of Kentucky; on the Bishop elect of Alabama, by the Bishop of Virginia, the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D.D., of Ohio, the Right Rev. George W. Doane, D.D., LL.D., of New Jersey, and the Bishop of Tennessee.

New Edition of the Bible.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of Nos. 1 and 2 of Dunigan's Illustrated edition of "The Holy Bible according to the Douay and Rhemish versions." This work, the English version of the Bible authorized by the Church of Rome, is to be completed in twenty-four numbers, one of which is to be issued on Monday of every week until the whole is finished. It will contain two illuminated title pages beautifully finished in gold and colors, after the manner of the ancient Missals. "The illustrations, fifteen in number, (mostly from original designs,) have all been executed for this edition expressly and at much cost by the best artists." No pains or expense has been spared to make the edition "combine in a very high degree the great requisites of accuracy of text, fulness and exactness of parallel references, tables, indexes, &c., and excellence of typographical execution." The work is in royal octavo, and as each number (containing about fifty pages) is offered at the very low price of a shilling, the publisher must of course count on an extensive circulation.

Separated as we are in matters of principle from the Roman communion, and bound as we are to receive the Holy Scriptures at the hand of our Mother Church, and to promote the circulation only of that version which she authorizes, we cannot in conscience imitate the editors of the New Englander, (see their number for October, p. 572,) who, while inveighing against the Roman Church, and ascribing the present publication to base motives, yet pledge themselves to become subscribers to the work, and to put it in the hands of "Irish Catholics" in their service. But though we have neither the conscience of the New Englander nor his charity, and cannot imitate him in helping to build up with the right hand what he essays to pull down with the left, we can yet say that the present edition is exceedingly creditable to the publishers, and is a gratifying proof that the Roman clergy and people are actuated by a desire to distribute the Holy Scriptures in such versions as their Church allows, and among as many as are prepared to receive them.

The Anatomy of the Human Body. By J. Cruveilhier, *Professor of Anatomy to the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, Physician to the Hospital of Salpetriere, and President of the Anatomical Society of Paris. The first American from the last Paris edition. Edited by Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of New York, Member of the Medico-Chirur-*

gical Society of London, of the Warnerian Society of Natural History of Edinburgh, of the Societe Medicale d'emulation, and Societe Philomatique of Paris. New York: Published by Harper & Brothers, No. 82 Cliff st. 1844.

The above work forms an octavo volume of more than nine hundred closely printed pages with numerous illustrations. The price of the English edition, as we learn from the editor's preface, is thirteen dollars, that of the American edition three dollars. "The Messrs, Harper & Brothers," the editor says, "have commenced a new era in medical publications. Before they entered the field, although a number of the best works on Medicine and Surgery were republished in this country, when every other kind of literature was furnished on very cheap terms, the prices required for medical books were such as to debar the great body of the profession from procuring them. The Messrs. Harper, since they have engaged in medical publications, have entirely reformed this matter. Feeling assured that the excellence of the works they republish will command extensive sales, they are content with very moderate profits."

Clerical Changes.

The Rev. Vandervoort Bruce, having accepted a call from the Vestry of St, Paul's Church, Albany, to supply the place of Rev. W. J. Kip, requests that papers, &c. may be addressed to that place.

The Rev. R. H. Ranney having removed from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, requests that all letters and papers intended for him, be addressed to the "care of John L. White, New Orleans."

Columbia College.

The Annual Commencement of this venerable and noble Institution was held in St. George's Church, in this city, on Tuesday the 8th inst. The performances were all highly creditable to the young gentlemen who took part in them, but we were particularly struck by the Greek Salutatory which, instead of being confined to the monotony of the ordinary hexameter, took a range over almost the whole variety of Greek verse, and was pronounced with so fine an elocution as to interest the audience to the end, by its musical words and measures.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following students of the late Senior Class, viz:—Jacob Post Giraud Foster, Edward McGee, Samuel Hollingsworth, William Bowne Minturn, Charles W. Lawrence, Clement W. Al Burtis, John Babcock Arden, Robert B. Campbell, N. Bergasse Labau, William Taylor Moore, Peter M. Pirnie, Edward H. Swan, Otto W. E. Van Tuyl, Charles W. Whiley.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen Alumni of the College, viz:—Joseph R. Mann, George W. Collord, William Kemble, jun., John I. Townsend, James H. M. Knox, Israel Moses, Thomas B. Dibblee, George M. Root, Oliver W. Gibbs, Edward D. Nelson, the Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, Van Brunt Wyckoff, Cornelius R. Duffie, and Benjamin C. Leveridge.

The honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Joseph W. Ingraham of Boston, and Charles E. West, Principal of the Rutgers' Female Institute of New York.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Charles G. McLean, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Fort Plain, New York; the Rev. Edward E. Ford, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Georgia; and the Rev. Ambrose S. Todd, Rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, Connecticut.

The experiment of introducing the German language and literature as a part of the undergraduated course of the College has been made during the past year with entire success.

This, it will be recollected by our readers, was in consequence of a legacy to the College of twenty thousand dollars from the late Mr. Gethard, a wealthy German gentleman of this city, for the purpose of founding a Professorship in the literature of his native language.

It was at first feared that a new study of such importance might interfere seriously with those already prescribed in the College course. This has been found, however, on trial not to be the case; and it is matter of congratulation that the young gentlemen educated in this College all attain to a thorough acquaintance with a language which of late years has become so important to the scholar and the man of science.

The College numbers about a hundred and twenty students from the city and its vicinity, and is in a highly flourishing condition. **

For the Churchman.

Baptism of a Sailor.

In one of the secular papers of this city of last week, is the following notice:—

"On Tuesday the 16th inst. arrived the schr. Brilliant, Capt. McIntyre, from Lubec for Philadelphia, put into this port to repair damages, having been in contact with schr. Lyon, Capt. Leaming, of and from Newburn, N. C., for this port, cargo corn—which vessel sunk immediately, the captain and crew having barely time to get on board the Brilliant."

On Thursday evening the 17th inst. I was present at rather an unusual scene. Invited to be one of the witnesses at the *baptism of a sailor*, I hastily repaired to All Saints' Church, in Henry street, near 9 o'clock.

The circumstances, I was told, were of an interesting and peculiar kind. The Rev. Chaplain of the Floating Church of our Saviour for Seamen in the Port of New York lives opposite, and as his own church was not so conveniently accessible in the evening after dark, lying a short distance from the slip, he was kindly obliged by the sexton of All Saints, where, in the absence of the Rector, he has occasionally performed the usual Friday morning and evening services, and preached the customary Friday afternoon sermon.

He was visited by a sailor that evening, who came to him at his house for religious conversation. He had heard of the Floating Church, and last August begged his Captain to let him have liberty one Sunday to leave the schooner, where he was one of the *hands*, to attend the services. He received from the Rev. Mr. Parker that day, the Sailor's Manual of Devotion, as a present, which, together with some tracts given to him at the same time, he took with him to sea soon after. The tracts he had read with much interest, and the Manual had made a deep impression on his mind.

After finishing his voyage, and reaching Newburn, N. C., on the 20th September last he shipped as one of the crew on board the schr. Lyon, and left that port for New York a day or two afterwards. They had a series of gales all the way, and made but little progress against the head winds. Being off Barnegat, near the Capes of the Delaware, last Monday, in a thick fog, himself and the mate on deck, the one on the larboard and the other on the starboard quarter, on the look out, *they were run into*, in the darkness, at 9 o'clock in the evening by the schr. Brilliant. Both vessels were under a stiff breeze and full sail, and the schooner struck the Lyon about midships, and nearly cut her in two. Her jibboom went through the foresail of the Lyon, and then became entangled in the rigging. The Lyon immediately sunk, the captain and three men and a boy having hardly time to cling to the bowsprit and get on board the Brilliant, when it was carried away and taken down with her as she sunk.

Every thing was gone—not a rag of clothes was saved except what he had on, not even his shoes, which he had taken off a little before. The captain, in attempting to get his watch from the cabin, came near losing his chance of catching hold of the bowsprit in time. He held him by the hand and raised him to reach it while the vessel sunk under him.

He arrived here in the Brilliant two days ago, and being without money or a home, or any thing to live upon, he was compelled to ship himself again the first *chance* he could find. He had that day shipped on board the brig Emily for the South, to leave this port to-morrow (Friday) morning, Oct. 18th, at daylight.

Overwhelmed by a sense of God's goodness in preserving his life, he could not go to sea again until he had made an entire surrender of himself to his service, and sought the forgiveness of his sins through Jesus Christ. He was anxious to become his disciple and follower, and wished to be baptized in his name before he again went to sea.

Being entirely satisfied with his sincerity and his answers to the questions put him, the Rev. Chaplain had consented to administer to him that holy rite, and the writer was called upon at his house in the vicinity and requested to be one of the witnesses.

The scene was affecting indeed. The church was entirely empty, excepting the seven persons who stood round the chancel with this poor shipwrecked sailor. The lights on the reading desk were lighted. The solemn darkness and stillness that pervaded the rest of the extensive edifice, made the scene the more impressive. As I knelt down beside him, and thanked God for that he had vouchsafed to call us to a knowledge of his grace, and prayed that he would give his Holy Spirit to this person, that he might be born again, and be made heir of everlasting salvation, I could not but join in the prayer with the minister most fervently. Here was one evidently snatched by the hand of Almighty God only 48 hours before from a watery grave. Just two days, perhaps, to a minute, from the time he was clinging to the bowsprit of the schooner in the darkness of night, on the bosom of the ocean, amidst the howlings of the blast, and lifted from his feet while his own vessel sunk underneath him to the depths below, and climbing on board, he was saved from instant death. Now he was kneeling in God's sanctuary, before His throne, and entering by baptism into the covenant of salvation.

In the most solemn manner and with *impressive distinctness* he made answer to the following questions:

Question. Dost thou renounce the Devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the sinful desires of the flesh; so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?

Answer. I renounce them all; and, by God's help, will endeavor not to follow, nor be led by them.

Q. Dost thou believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith, as contained in the Apostles' Creed?

A. I do.

Q. Wilt thou be baptized in this Faith?

A. That is my desire.

Q. Wilt thou then obediently keep God's holy will and commandments; and walk in the same all the days of thy life?

A. I will, by God's help.

He was then baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and received into the congregation of Christ's flock, and signed with the sign of the Cross; in token that hereafter he should not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner, against sin, the world, and the devil; and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end.

At the conclusion of the service, this prayer was then offered at his own request:—

Most gracious Lord, whose mercy is over all thy works; we praise thy holy name that thou hast been pleased to conduct in safety, through *the perils* of the great deep, *this* thy *servant*, who now *desireth* to return his thanks unto thee, in thy holy Church: May he be duly sensible of thy merciful providence towards him, and ever express his thankfulness by a holy trust in thee, and obedience to thy laws, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

And then the following:—

O Eternal God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and ruleth the raging of the sea; we commend to thy Almighty protection, thy servant, for whose preservation on the great deep our prayers are desired. Guard him, we beseech thee, *from the dangers of the sea*, from sickness, from the violence of enemies, and from every evil to which he may be exposed. Conduct him in safety to the haven where he would be, with a grateful sense of thy mercies, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Requesting then the prayers of his shipmates and mariners, and others worshipping at the Floating Church, the next Sunday, after receiving another Bible and Prayer Book, and some tracts, (his own now being at the bottom of the ocean in the sunken vessel;) added to which were the Candidate Instructed for Confirmation, and the Communicant's Guide; and asking all present to pray for him, with tears of gratitude he bid them farewell, and left the church. He is now on the mighty deep, confiding with a true faith in the mercy of God, for the forgiveness of his sins, and his never slumbering protection, through Jesus Christ our Lord. G. C. M.

New York, October 21, 1844.

From the United States Gazette.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Monday, Oct. 21, 1844.

The Convention attended divine service. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, of R. I., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Franklin of Del.

House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Fitch, of Michigan, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this House cannot adjourn without expressing its painful sense of the loss which the Church of Christ has sustained in the death of its late Presiding Bishop, the Right Reverend Alexander Viets Griswold, D.D., Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, whose humble piety, fervent zeal, and Christian prudence, during a long life of usefulness, rendered him an eminent blessing to the Church, and endeared him to all who were privileged to enjoy the benefits of his ministerial and Episcopal labors.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. McGuire, of Virginia, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last triennial meeting of the General Convention it has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to remove from this world the Right Reverend Richard Channing Moore, D. D., late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Virginia, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention regards with due estimation the faithful and long continued services of that venerable man of God; and whilst the members of this house bow with profound submission to the dispensation which has terminated his earthly labors, they would cherish gratitude to the Divine Head of the Church, for that unfeigned piety of heart, purity of life, and eminent usefulness, which distinguished and adorned his protracted life.

On motion of the Hon. G. C. Verplanck, it was

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the subject of the claims arising under the will of the late Charles Morgan, have full power and authority to act in the name and on the behalf of this Convention in all matters respecting the said claim, except that any moneys received, or to be received therefrom, shall be held subject to the disposition of the next Convention.

A message from the House of Bishops, informed that it concurred with this House in the election of the following members of the Board of Missions—to serve for three years:

The Rev. A. H. Vinton, N. B. Crocker, H. J. Whitehouse, P. A. Proal, J. D. Ogilby, S. H. Tyng, W. Suddards, T. Atkinson, C. Hanckel, E. Neufville, H. Crosswell, J. W. Cooke, J. M. Wainwright, J. V. Van Ingen, M. Henderson, B. Door, W. E. Wyatt, G. Woodbridge, W. Smallwood.

Messrs—R H Gardiner, S. H. Huntingdon, R. B. Aertsen, L. R. Ashhurt, J. B. Eccleson, C. G. Memminger, W. Appleton, J. Sands, G. M. Wharton, E. T. Chambers, J. Collins.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it had concurred in the resolution proposing a Joint Committee to prepare a Standard Edition of the Bible; and had appointed, on its part, Bishops B. T. Onderdonk, Doane, and Whittingham.

The President appointed, on the part of this House, the Rev. Drs. Wainwright, H. M. Mason, Mead, and Coit.

The triennial report of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary was read.

Also, the report of the minority of the same.

Both of which were referred to the Joint Committee on the same.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, it was

Resolved, that the Secretary be directed to ask for proposals from various publishers for supplying this Convention with 8000 copies of the Journal of the same, and to make a contract therefor upon the terms most advantageous to the Convention.

On motion, Resolved, that a Joint Committee, consisting on the part of this House, of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, be appointed to take the necessary steps, to have the Journal of this session printed with an edition of the entire Canons appended thereto.

On motion, resolved, that 3000 copies of the Journal be printed; that 250 copies be reserved in the hands of the Secretary; that two copies be transmitted by him to every clergyman of the Church having a parochial cure; one copy to every other clergyman of the Church; one copy to every lay member of the Convention; one copy to the Secretary of every Diocesan Convention; and one copy to the Secretary of the Standing Committee in each Diocese.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to pay the usual contingent expenses.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be presented to the President, for his faithful and unrelaxing labors in the duties of the chair during this session.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Secretary, assistant Secretary and assistant Treasurer, for the able and assiduous services rendered by them respectively.

The Committee on Expenses reported in relation to the quotas paid by the Dioceses; and also made a suggestion that the next General Convention be not held in the House of God.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Upfold,

Resolved, (if the House of Bishops concur.) That the officers charged with providing a place of meeting for any future session of the General Convention, be instructed to select some suitable building used for secular purposes, and not a church edifice.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Mead,

Resolved, (if the House of Bishops concur,) That the place of meeting of the next Triennial Convention be the city of New York.

The Committee on editions of the Book of Common Prayer, in foreign languages, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House concur with the House of Bishops in its resolutions respecting the Prayer Book in the French tongue, and respecting that in the German tongue; proposing, however, if the House of Bishops concur, that the name of Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., be added to the committee on the French Prayer Book.

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) that a Joint Committee be appointed to take measures for procuring an edition of the Book of Common Prayer in the Welsh tongue.

The above were adopted; and the latter was sent to the House of Bishops for concurrence.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it had concurred in the same: and had appointed Bishops De Lancey, Elliott, and Whittingham, on the part of that House, on the joint committee to prepare an edition of the Welsh Prayer Book.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it concurred in the resolution providing that the General Convention shall meet hereafter in a building used for secular purposes, appointing the city of New York for the next meeting; and in the resolutions relating to the estate of Charles Morgan. [Reported above.]

On motion, Resolved, That this house will adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

Resignation of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

The following message was received from the House of Bishops:—

House of Bishops,
Seventeenth Day's Session, Oct. 21st.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Right Reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, has made known in writing to the House of Bishops his desire to resign his jurisdiction of the said diocese, with the reasons moving him thereto, and has tendered to this house his resignation of the said Diocese; and whereas the House of Bishops having made investigation of the said reasons, and of the facts and circumstances of the case, deem it expedient to accept the same resignation; therefore

Resolved, That the House of Bishops accept the resignation of the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Diocese of Pennsylvania made by the Right Reverend Henry Ustick Onderdonk, D.D., and hereby declare, that from and after this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, he is no longer Bishop of the said Diocese.

And further Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be duly recorded on the journal of this house, and that information of the same be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Attest—Jonathan M. Wainwright, Secretary of the House of Bishops.

The above was laid on the table.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Mass., the Committee on the Documents from Pennsylvania was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

The house then took up and passed a canon "of Foreign Missionary Bishops," which is omitted for want of room.

Tuesday, October 22.

The Convention attended divine service.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Mass., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Vt., who read the lessons.

House of Clerical and Lay Delegates.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it was deemed inexpedient to alter the table of contents in the standard Prayer Book. The house concurred.

Also, arranging the numbering of the Psalms in metre, so as to read "Sel. 1, from the 1st Psalm of David," &c., instead of being continued as at present. The house concurred.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Moore, of N. H., it was

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That the proposition made at the last General Convention to erase the words "associated rector," and also the word "state" wherever they occur in former editions of the "Institution Office," be adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Prof. Ogilby, it was

Resolved, That it be and hereby is referred to the joint committee on Canons to consider and report to the first General Convention what alterations, if any, may be expedient in the 1st and 2d Articles of the Constitution of this Church, for the purpose of defining more exactly what constitutes a quorum of this house, and what "a representation of both the clergy and the laity" in this house; and further, what constitutes a majority of this house, voting by dioceses and orders.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Fitch, of Michigan, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this house cannot adjourn without expressing its gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for the unanimity of feeling which has prevailed during the most animated discussions—for the universal expression of attachment to the doctrine and discipline of our Protestant Episcopal Church, and for the peace and harmony with which we now adjourn.

The Rev. Dr. Jarvis, from the joint committee to whom had been referred the majority and minority reports on the General Theological Seminary, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That forasmuch as the Bishops, as visiters, have commenced a course of investigation into the state of the General Theological Seminary, this committee deem it improper for them to act on the documents referred to them, and respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

The Hon. Mr. Memminger, of S. C., moved to amend by adding to the above the following words:

"And that the documents submitted to this house, together with the minutes of the Committee of the Board of Trustees, be printed with the journal, for the information of the Church."

The Rev. Mr. Ferbes proposed the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by the Committee:

Resolved, That as the condition of the Seminary is under investigation by the Bishops, as visiters, this Convention deem it advisable to refer them to the Triennial report of the Board of Trustees, and the memorial of the minority thereof; and that neither of those documents be printed with the journal.

The above was adopted.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it concurred in the resolutions passed in this house touching the appointment of a joint committee to inquire if any, and what, alterations are necessary to make in the organization of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary; and had appointed Bishops Polk, Gadsden and Elliot, on the part of that house.

The house concurred, and appointed on its part the following:—Rev. Drs. Wyatt, Hanckel, Upfold and Mead; Messrs. James S. Smith, Josiah Collins, John N. Conyngham, and Gulian C. Verplanck.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it concurred in the resolution passed by this house in relation to leaving undisturbed the jurisdiction of the Northwestern Missionary Bishop over the diocese of Indiana.

Also, that it had resolved to alter the title page of the Psalm Book attached to the standard edition of the Prayer Book, so as to read "Selections from the Psalms of David in metre," instead of the present title, to correspond with the alterations made in the headings of the same.

The House concurred.

Also, that it had concurred in the resolution passed by the house in relation to the terms "associate rector" and "state." [Reported above.]

Also, that it had passed the Canon "on Foreign Missionary Bishops," with slight amendments; and re-enacting in the same, sect. 4 of Canon II. of 1838.

The House concurred.

Nomination of the Bishop of Western Africa.

The following message was received:—

House of Bishops,
Eighteenth Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have passed the following resolution, viz.,

Resolved, (the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring,) that Cape Palmas and parts adjacent on the Western Coast of Africa, be designated as a missionary station of this Church for the jurisdiction of a foreign missionary bishop. Attest: Jonathan M. Wainwright, Sec'y.

The house concurred.

The following message was received:—

House of Bishops,
Eighteenth Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have nominated the Rev. Alexander Glennie, Rector of All Saints, Waccamaw, South Carolina, to be a Foreign Missionary Bishop, to exercise episcopal functions in the missionary stations of this Church on the Western Coast of Africa, and ask their concurrence.

Attest. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Sec'y.

The Hon. Mr. Memminger, of S. C., moved that the House assent to the nomination. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The house then proceeded to sign the certificate of the Rev. Alexander Glennie, Bishop elect of Western Africa; and after the signing the Chair annonnced that the same had been signed by a constitutional majority.

Nomination of the Bishop of Turkey.

The following message was received:—

House of Bishops,
Eighteenth Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have passed the following resolution, viz.,

Resolved, (the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring,) That the Dominions and Dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey be a missionary station. Attest. W. H. Odenheimer, Sec'y pro tem.

Laid on the table.

The following message was received:—

House of Bishops,
Eighteenth Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, that they nominate the Reverend Horatio Southgate as a foreign missionary bishop, to exercise Episcopal functions as a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the Dominions and Dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey; and that they request the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in said nomination.

Attest. W. H. Odenheimer, Sec'y pro tem.

Nomination of the Bishop of China.

The following message was received:—

House of Bishops,
Eighteenth Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that Amoy and such other parts of the Chinese Empire as the Board of Missions may hereafter designate, be a missionary station.

Attest. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Sec'y.

Laid on the table.

The following message was received:—

House of Bishops,
Eighteenth Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have nominated the Reverend William T. Brown, M. D., to a Foreign Missionary Bishop, to exercise Episcopal functions in Amoy and such other parts of the Chinese Empire as the Board of Missions may hereafter designate; and that they request the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in said nomination. Attest. W. H. Odenheimer, Sec. pro tem.

Laid on the table.

It was moved that the house assent to the nomination made in the last message, whereupon a debate occurred which lasted until three o'clock, at which hour the house adjourned until six o'clock in the evening.

Seven, P. M.

The Rev. Mr. Fitch, of Michigan, after the reading of the minutes, suggested an amendment in his resolution, passed in the morning session, to the following effect:

Resolved, That the words—"*The universal expression of attachment*"—be substituted for "universal attachment expressed." [See morning report.]

The emendation was adopted unanimously.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it had adopted the amendment made by this house in the canon "Of a discretion to be allowed in the calling, trial, and examination of deacons in certain cases."

The house having resumed the consideration of the subject of the Chinese Episcopate, the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, as follows:—

"Resolved, That the whole subject be referred to the next General Convention; and that, in the meantime, the friends of the Chinese Mission be requested to raise the sum of $40,000, for the endowment of the same."

Which was not agreed to.

The establishment of the Chinese Mission was concurred in by the following votes:

Clergy—Ayes, 18; nays, 4; divided, 2.

Laity—Ayes, 16; nays, 4.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the nomination of the Rev. William I. Boone, M. D., as Bishop of China, was unanimously assented to.

The proposal to establish the Episcopate in Turkey was non-concurred in by the following vote:

Clergy—Ayes, 10; nays, 12.

Laity—Ayes, 7; nays, 9; divided, 2.

Nomination of the Bishop of Arkansas and Texas.

The following message was received:

House of Bishops.
28th Day's Session, Oct. 22, 1844.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they had nominated the Reverend George W. Freeman, D.D., rector of Emmanual Church, Newcastle, Delaware, a Missionary Bishop of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in the State of Arkansas and in the Indian Territory south of the 36½ degree parallel of latitude, and to exercise Episcopal supervision over the Missions of this Church in the Republic of Texas.

Attest. Johnathan M. Wainwright, Sec.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the nomination of the Bishop of Arkansas and Texas (as above) was unanimously assented to.

A message, from the House of Bishops, informed that it affectionately and earnestly requested the house to re-consider its vote upon the establishment of the Episcopal Mission to Turkey; and the house resolved to re-consider the same by the following vote:

Clergy, ayes 17, nays 3; divided 2. Laity, ayes 12, nays 3; divided 1.

The question was again taken upon the establishment of the Turkish Diocese, and resulted as follows:

Clergy, ayes 16, nays 7. Laity, ayes 9, nays 6; divided 2.

The establishment of the Diocese of Turkey having been determined upon, the Rev. Dr. Mead moved that the house assent to the nomination of the Rev. Horatio Southgate, as Bishop of Turkey, and the same was adopted by the following vote:

Clergy, ayes 20, nays 3; divided 1. Laity, ayes 11, nays 2; divided 3.

So the house assented; and the members proceeded to sign the certificate of the Bishop elect of China; of Arkansas and Texas; and of Turkey.

The Chair announced that the testimonials had been signed by a constitutional majority.

On motion of James S. Smith, Esq., the Joint Committee on Canons was instructed to make inquiry as to the expediency of increasing the period of time between the meetings of the General Convention, and also as to the expediency of lessening the number of Deputies.

A message from the House of Bishops informed that it concurred in the above.

IN GENERAL CONVENTION.

The Right Reverend the Senior Bishop read the Pastoral Letter.

The *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung.

The Convention united in several prayers from the Liturgy, and in the prayer for Christ's Church, Militant.

Benediction by the Senior Bishop.

House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Minutes read and approved.

It was ordered that 2000 copies of the Pastoral Letter, and 1000 additional copies of the Convention Sermon, were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned *sine die*, at half-past 12 o'clock.

St. John's Church, Brooklyn.

Amidst the various improvements and erection of new churches in our city, permit me to notice that now in progress in St. John's Church in this city. In consequence of the recent increase in the number of the congregation, the Vestry have determined to erect comfortable and convenient galleries, the access to the same being from the body of the edifice instead of outside as usual; this is in accordance with the original design of the founder, *viz:* that every person, whatever their worldly circumstances may be, might be accommodated with a convenient seat. The work it is contemplated will be completed in about two weeks, and many of the pews have been already rented.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church,

Residing in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, with their respective residences.

Onderdonk, D.D., Rt. Rev. Benjamin T., 106 Franklin.
Abercrombie, Rev. R. M., 359 Fourth st., and 3, 129 st.
Akerly, Rev. Benjamin, 76 St. Mark's Place.
Anthon, D.D., Rev. Henry, 2d Avenue, cor. of 10th st.
Balch, Rev. Lewis P. W., 4 Great Jones.
Bedell, Rev. G. T., corner Tenth st. and Fifth avenue.
Berrian, D.D., Rev. William, 50 Varick.
Carder, Rev. J. D., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.
Cruse, D. D., Rev. Christian F., 21 First avenue.
Dowdney, Rev. John, 20 John st., and Williamsburgh.
Evans, Rev. Benjamin, 23 Hamilton street.
Everett, Rev. William, 96 Hudson street.
Forbes, Rev. John M., 477 Hudson.
Frazer, Rev. Alexander, 168 Grand street.
Hackley, D.D., Rev. Charles W., 3 College Green.
Haight, Rev. Benjamin I., 3 Rutger's Place.
Harris, Rev. Nathaniel S., 281 Broadway.
Higbee, D.D., Rev. Edward Y., 159 Chambers.
Hoyt, Rev. R., 230 Broome street.
Huddart, Rev. R. Townsend, 422 Houston.
Irving, Rev. Pierre P. 281 Broadway.
Jackson, Rev. C. D., 20 John st., and Rossville, S. I.
Jones, Rev. Lot, 192 Allen street.
Leavenworth, Rev. T. M., 249 Henry street.
Lyell, D.D., Rev. Thomas, 77 Anthony.
McVickar, D.D., Rev. John, 8 College Green.
Mead, Rev. Edward N., 103 Amity street.
Millett, Rev. James, 31 Irving Place.
Milnor, D.D., Rev. James, 82 Beekman.
Morris, Rev. William, 76 Varick.
Nichols, Rev. Edwin A., 528 Hudson st.
Ogilby, D. D., Rev. John D., Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, Twentieth street.
Pardee, Rev. Isaac, 103 St. Mark's Place, Eighth st.
Parker, Rev. Benjamin C. C., 296 East Broadway.
Peck, Rev. Isaac, 23 Wooster street.
Pound, Rev. Jesse, 50 Fourth street.
Price, Rev. Joseph Henry, 62 Second avenue.
Richmond, Rev. William, Bloomingdale.
Seabury, D.D., Rev. Samuel, 471 Hudson.
Shimeall, Rev. Richard C., 185 Fourth street.
Smith, D.D., Rev. Hugh, 206 Twentieth, next to St. Peter's Church.
Spencer, Rev. Jesse A., 255 Greene street.
Southard, Rev. Samuel L., 26th near 4th avenue.
Taylor, Rev. Fitch W., U. S. N., 697 Broadway.
Taylor, D.D., Rev. Thomas H., 1 Rector st.
Tucker, Rev. John Ireland, 225 Ninth street.
Turner, D.D., Rev. Samuel H., Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, Twentieth.
Verren, Rev. Antoine, 99 Franklin st.
Wainwright, D.D., Rev. Jonathan M., 10 Hubert.
Walton, Rev. W., 2 Abingdon square.
Whitehouse, D. D., Rev. H. J., ——, Brooklyn.
Williamson, Rev. C. H., 72 Murray street.
Wilson, D.D. Rev. Bird, Theological Seminary, Chelsea square, Twentieth.

Brooklyn.

Bancroft, Rev. Charles, 1 Sand street.
Blake, D.D., Rev. John L., 3 Cornell Place, Clinton st.
Carter, Rev. Lawson, Smith st., corner of Livingston.
Cutler, D.D., Benjamin C., 1 Sands street.
Diller, Rev. J. W., Washington avenue, opposite the Collegiate Institute.
Henry, D.D., Rev. Caleb S., 55 Johnson street.
Hunter, Rev. Joseph, Classon avenue.
Johnson, Rev. Evan M., corner of Pearl and Johnson.
Lewis, Rev. William H., Pierrepont, near Fulton.
Messenger, Rev. John F., Pacific st., near Clinton st.
Stone, D.D., Rev. John S., next door to Christ Church.
Vinton, Rev. Francis, Henry st., 3 doors from State.

Williamsburgh.

Clapp, Rev. Caleb, 3 South Third street.
Haskins, Rev. Samuel M., 1 St. Mark's Place.

Jersey City, N. J.

Barry, D.D., Rev. Edmund D., Essex street.
Patterson, Rev. A. C., Grand street.

Calendar.

October.

27. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude the Apostles.

Notices.

The Church of the Redemption in Sixth street, between Second and Third Avenues, is now open for divine service on Sunday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

St. Simon's Church, *Houston street, between Pitt and Ridge streets.*—The services are regularly held every Sunday at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at 9, A. M. and at 2, P. M. C. F. Cruse,
October 26. 21 First Avenue.

Seamen's Church.—Divine Service, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held every Sunday morning and afternoon, in the Floating Church of our Saviour, at Pike slip, corner of Pike and South streets, where the Bethel Flag is displayed.

The Seamen of the Port of New York are invited to attend. Morning service, 10½ A. M. Afternoon service, 3 P. M. B. C. C. Parker,
August, 1844. 296 East Broadway.

St. Clement's Church, Amity Street.—The Vestry of this Church have resolved that *all the seats in the galleries shall henceforth be free.* This has been done to meet the increasing desire for free sittings, and in accordance with the recommendation of the last General Convention.

The Church is open for public worship on Wednesday and Friday of each week, and on all Feasts and Fasts of the Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a21

Second French Congregation.—Divine worship in French, every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., in the Chapel situated at the corner of Nassau street and Park Row. Sunday school at 9 A. M., and singing school for children at 3 P. M.

Our American friends are respectfully requested to make this known to their French acquaintances.

Aug. 1844. C. H. Williamson, 72 Murray st.

New Episcopal Free Church.—The large room, corner of Canal and Hudson streets, is now open on Sundays as a free Church, Rev. E. A. Nichols, minister. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Acknowledgments.

Domestic Missions.—The Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions since his report of the 9th inst., has received the following contributions:

From Hungars parish, Northampton co, Va, $17; St Luke's, Jeffersonville, Ky, $2 75; Green Spring parish, Va, half, $8; Missionary station at Rockville, R I, per Rev T L Randolph, half, $5 15; St Thomas', Brandon, Vt, $4; Home Missions, from E D, $2; contributions at the Nashotah Mission, per Rev J L Breck, $13 16; part offerings of Trinity, Newark, N J, per Rev M H Henderson, $26 40; E R L, Buffalo, N Y, half, $10; All Saints', Wolcott, Conn, $1; Christ ch, Guilford, Conn, half, $6; R P Williams of St Louis, Mo, $5; St Paul's, Detroit, offerings for October, per Mason Palmer, Jr, Esq, $30; collections at Little Rock, Ark, per Rev J Young, $15 82; do at Stephen's, Terre Haute, per Rev R B Croes, $2; do at St John's ch, Lafayette, Indiana, per Rev Samuel R Johnson, $9 30; Sunday school, Church of the Ascension, Wakefield, R I, $6; a member of Trinity parish, New Haven, Conn, $5; Samuel L Bush, Esq, Treasurer of Massachusetts Board of Missions, $51 71. Total, 220 29.

Thomas N. Stanford, Treasurer,
October 23, 1844. 139 Broadway, New York.

Foreign Missions.—The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee since his report of the 24th ult., has received the following sums:

From St James's, Hyde Park, N Y, $8; St Peter's, Albany, per Rev H Potter, $50; for Trinity, Galveston, $20; Trinity ch, Fairfield, Herkimer co, per Rev Mr Burke, $5; Grace ch, Norway, N Y, $2; a member of Christ ch, St Louis, per Rev C Hawks, for China, $5; St James's, Ann Arundel co, Md, for China, $15; St Thomas's, Phil, for Africa, $5; from various persons, for Africa, $10—all per Rev E W Syle—$30—from Christ ch, Hudson, for China, $20; Emmanuel ch, Cumberland, Md, per Rev S Buel, half, $10 52; Zion ch, Louisville, Otsego co, N Y, half, $10; St Paul's, Whitehall, N Y, $2 25; Christ ch, Paterson, Putnam co, N Y, $1; Trinity ch, Potsdam, N Y, $5 10; through E Wilcox, R A, Phil, S B N, for Mrs Hill's school, Athens, $6; Ladies' Sewing Society, St Mark's ch, Lewistown, Pa, $5; Sunday school of do, for China, $1 45—$12 45; earnings by needle work of three little girls, Gambier, Ohio, per Bishop McIlvaine, for Africa, $3 10; from a lady at Gambier, $2 50; St John's ch, Hartford, Conn, per Rev A C Cox, for Africa, $20; S school, Christ ch, Brooklyn, Rev ——, for education of a child in China, $25; Miss Julia Brewer, $10; Young Mens' Association of Christ ch, Brooklyn, L I, Rev S Stone, for Africa, $59 81; St Paul's, Providence, R I, for education of a child in Africa, to be named Eliza Taft, $20; Trinity parish, Newtown, Ct, per Rev S S Stocking, $20; S S of do, for education of D Burhans, Africa, 1st payment, $20; through Rev Dr Boone, St Bartholomew's ch, Waterboro', for China, $50 57; Miss Mornfeldt, for education of a child in China, $12 50; S school of do, for do, $6; Mrs H C G, Charleston, do, do, $25; Mr Belin, do, do, $25; Mrs Esther Holbrook, do, for two years, $50; a member of St Michael's, $2; Mrs Pringle, $25; Mrs Shrolbred, $5; Mrs Seabrook's children, $10; Mr Glen, $5; Miss G Habersham, for part support of a child in China, $12; Mrs Izard and Miss Pinckney, $100; a member of St Michael's, $5; Mrs Ramsey for support of a child in China, $25; cash, $20; St Paul's, Radcliffboro', $7; Mrs Grimke, education of a child in China, $25; collection at St Peter's, Charleston, $202; G A Trenholm, education of a child in China, $25—$662 07; Hungar's parish, Northampton co, Va, $17; do, do, for China, $1; Eliza R Jacobs, Spring Grove, Lancaster co, Va, for education of Margaret Haven, Africa, $20; a lady, for China, $10; S S St George's, Flushing, L I, for education of George Burcker, China, $25; through H Trescott, R A, Charleston, S C, collection, St Michael's ch, Charleston, for outfit of Mission to China, $96 12; offerings of do, for Constantinople, $3; do, general, $26 02; monthly missionary lecture, August and September, $8 88—$134 02; teachers and children of missionary station at Rockville, Johnston, R I, per Rev T L Randolph, half, $5 15; St Thomas's ch, Brandon, Vt, per Rev S B Bostwick, rector, $2 20; Annapolis, Md, Juvenile Society for education of native Africans, per Miss Laura Johnson, Cor Sec, $20—support of a child in Africa, "Hector Humphries." Total, $1,258 17.

J. Smyth Rogers, Treasurer,
New York, Oct. 16, 1844. 57 Wall-st.

Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York.—The Treasurer has received since report of 9th inst., the following contributions, viz:—

From Rev P E Milledoler, M D, rector of St Paul's ch, Poughkeepsie, $10; St John's ch, Monticello, Rev E K Fowler, rector, $3; also, from a lady of same parish, $1; Walter R Jones, Esq, $25; St James's ch, N Y, Rev J Dowdney, rector, monthly offerings, $4 94; "M," donation, $10; "cash," for Diocesan Missions, by the hands of Messrs Stanford & Swords, $2; St John's ch, Troy, Rev Wm H Walter, rector, $40; St John's ch, Huntington, Rev M Marcus, rector, $12 56; Christ ch, Hudson, Rev P T Babbit, rector, $10; Trinity ch, New Rochelle, Rev Dr Coit, rector, $46; Henry Laight, Esq, $20; E W L, $20; Grace ch, Jamaica, L I, Rev Wm L Johnson, rector, $50. Total amount, $254 50.

C. N. S. Rowland, Treasurer,
Oct. 23, 1844. 55 Water street.

Parochial School, Galveston, Texas.—The Rev Mr Eaton thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums by the hands of Messrs Stanford & Swords, for the School at Galveston, viz:

From a lady, $20; L M H, $30; a gentleman, $1; and enclosed in a letter, $5; a lady of St Paul's chapel, $6; by the hands of J S Sparks, Esq, from J S C, of St Paul's ch, $1; a lady, $1; ——, $2; "widow's mite," $1; and per Messrs Stanford & Swords, from General E W L, $5; a lady of St Paul's ch, $1; cash, 50 cts; and from Wm A Davis, Esq, of Poughkeepsie, $5; cash, from S T S, $5; do, enclosed by Boyd's City Post, $2; do, from several donors, $5 50; from Capt H Ricketson, $3, per T C Butler, Esq.

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by Messrs. Stanford & Swords; at the office of Foreign Missions, 281 Broadway, New York; and by Rev Dr Vinton, and Rev Mr Butler, Boston.

B. Eaton, Missionary at Galveston.
October 23, 1844.

St Mary's Church, Delphi, Indiana, acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of $100 to aid in the erection of its house of worship—an appropriation through the hands of the Rev William L Johnson, rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, from the Ladies' Missionary Society of his parish.

Donations received by Thomas N. Stanford, 139 Broadway.

STANDARD THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.
Published by D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.

Hooker's Complete Works, edited by Keble, 2 vols, 8vo	$4 00
Burnet's History of the Reformation, 4 vol, best edition, 23 portraits	8 00
Burnet's Exposition of the 39 Articles, best edit.	2 00
Bradley's Parochial and Practical Sermons, 1 v 8vo	2 50
Faber on the Doctrine of Election, 1 v, 8vo	1 75
Magee on Atonement and Sacrifice, 2 v, 8vo	5 00
Maurice on the Kingdom of Christ, 1 v	2 50
Newman's Parochial Sermons, 2 v, 8vo	5 00
Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, best edition	2 00
Palmer's Treatise on the Church, 2 v, 8vo	5 00
Gresley's Treatise on Preaching, 1 v, 12mo	1 25

October 26.

PROFESSOR BUSH'S NEW WORK,
Just Published.

ANASTASIS: Or a Treatise on the Resurrection; in which it is shown that the doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body is unfounded in Scripture and Reason. 1 neat vol. 12mo.—$1.

Published and for sale by
WILEY & PUTNAM,
Oct. 26 161 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CHURCH AS IT IS.—A Sermon, preached at St. Paul's Chapel, in the City of New York, on occasion of the Joint Anniversary Celebration of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th of September, 1844: By the Rev. Homer Wheaton, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie.

JAMES A. SPARKS,
Churchman's Bookstore, 161 Fulton street,
Oct. 12. opposite St. Paul's.

CONSECRATION OF THE

New Episcopal Church at Jedburgh.

Continued from our last.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, preached on the occasion, taking for his text Matt. 5: 16, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." The following is an abstract of the Rev. Doctor's discourse, which was greatly admired for its eloquence and the earnest tone by which it was pervaded:—

The Reverend Doctor commenced by remarking that it was frequently said the Reformed Catholic Church in this country was not an aggressive Church. In one sense this was true. The rulers of the world had a right to demand the exemption of the Church from aggression by the sword. But if by the word aggression was meant to make the Church put on her beautiful garments, to strengthen her stakes and lengthen her cords, to extend her principles, which they know to be of God, through the length and breadth of the land, in that sense they were bound to be aggressive. It might be said this would be true if they differed in essentials from the Church Establishment of a country, but that, when agreeing in essentials, they ought to take their own course, and leave others to do the same. But that would amount to schism and sectarianism. The Establishment of this country, it must be admitted, had great claims to the support of the people. It had done much in regard to education; it was devoted to the interest of the poor; and, until a late period, it was happy in having conciliated their affections; many of the great doctrines of Christianity were inculcated from its pulpits. After remarking generally upon the conditions which justified separation from such an Establishment, the Rev. Doctor proceeded to say, if his hearers deemed the sacraments essential, and held the doctrines of the Church, and knew that the members of the Solemn League and Covenant were pledged to the extirpation of not merely Popery, but of Prelacy, then they differed in essentials, and though they might dwell together in peace and charity, they could not mingle with the adherents of the Establishment in the worship of God. It was because they differed in essentials, that they (the members of *the Church*, in their relation to the Establishment of this country,) were not schismatics. This was the only view in which they could justify separation from the Establishment. After further illustrating this view, the Rev. Doctor proceeded to say, that theirs was not the spirit of Knox, or of the Melvilles and Hendersons. It was not by stirring up the evil passions of men that they sought to prevail. Their weapons were not carnal. They knew of no sword but the sword of the Spirit, which was the Word of God. Although they repudiated the idea of not wishing to propagate their principles, still their aggression was made in the spirit of love, and with views of conciliation. The only manner, therefore, in which they could seek to proselytize, was by letting their light shine before men. Against this method of proselytizing no arguments could prevail. Although the standard be high, and could be reached by few, and though their hearts might reproach them, yet according to the measure in which their light should shine before men, so would be their success in the inculcation of truth. Addressing the clergy he said, let them live as if they themselves believed that they had incurred the whole responsibility, and that it was more difficult for a minister of the gospel, bishop or priest, to obtain the kingdom of heaven than it was for any other, then men, if not persuaded, would cease to scoff when they saw how low their pretensions were. After remarking upon the difference between public and private worship, the Rev. Doctor delivered an excellent exhortation against inattention to the services enjoined by the Church—its fasts and festivals. In vain would they declare that the two sacraments were essential to faith and salvation, unless they declared it at the font and the altar. As the Prayer Book spoke, so must they act if they wished the voice of the Church to be heard throughout the land. Upon this principle they might presume that by the erection of that sanctuary, upon which no cost had been spared, a light would be shed around, such as would enable them to discover the principles upon which the Church conducts public worship. Having further illustrated the distinction between public and private worship, the Rev. Doctor urged this consideration as an incentive to attend public worship. It was in that faith that this beautiful house had been erected—that house which the Almighty God had that day vouchsafed through His servants, their Bishops, to be His house, where His people might do Him homage; and may He grant that His Light might so shine as to lead many to understand the efficacy which might exist in a decent, if not a splendid, ceremonial. The advantages thus given ought to stimulate the faith and practice of the members of that congregation. Let them rejoice, but with trembling; for great privileges implied great responsibility; and great would be their responsibility if their light did not shine, and superior privileges result in superior holiness. The effect of one holy example (the Rev. Doctor concluded by saying) it is impossible to calculate—a truth which the events of this day must impress upon your hearts. There are circumstances which cannot but remind you, that though the originator may be removed to a triumphant Church, still the light of his example may stimulate others to good works and redound to God's glory. And if there be a humble-minded Christian amongst us, who regards this structure as the successful termination of her labors, while you pray for a blessing upon her and her children, pray also that by a life of self-denial they may be perfected to holiness. Never forget that her desire is to perfect you, and to be herself perfected unto good works; and thus through God's word you may glorify him in that holy Catholic and Apostolic Church which he has fixed amongst you, and which you, the congregation, are to uphold by all lawful means.

The alms were then collected by two of the clergy, after which they were received by Dr. Hook, and having been poured into the offertory basin, were thereafter taken in charge by the Rev. Lord Henry Kerr, who handed them to the Bishop, by whom they were placed upon the altar. The offertory amounted to £104.

Thereafter Archdeacon Wilberforce brought to the presiding Bishop the bread and wine to be used at the celebration of the Eucharist from the credence-table, and they were in like manner placed upon the altar by the Bishop. The Eucharistic office was then proceeded with. Besides the clergy present, a considerable number of the congregation remained to receive the communion, which was administered by the four Bishops.

CONSECRATION OF THE BURYING-GROUND.

At the conclusion of the Eucharistic Service, the clergy and choir proceeded to the burying-ground and consecrated it. Lady Lothian and others who had attended the services of the day were present; the ceremony was also witnessed by a crowd of spectators belonging to the town and neighborhood, whose behavior was correct and befitting the occasion.

The service commenced by the Bishop saying the following prayer:—

The Glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us; prosper thou the work of our hands upon us; O prosper thou our handy work.

Present us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favor, and further us with thy continual help; that in all our works, begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After which, the Bishop directed the Sentence of Consecration to be read, which being done, the Bishop signed the same and directed it to be registered in the Registry. Then, kneeling down, the Bishop said the following prayer:—

O God, who hast taught us in thy Holy Word, that there is a difference between the spirit of a beast that goeth downward to the earth, and the spirit of a man which ascendeth up to God who gave it; and likewise by the example of thy holy servants, in all ages, has taught us to set apart peculiar places, where the bodies of the faithful may rest in peace, and be preserved from all indignities, whilst their souls are safely kept in the hands of their Redeemer; accept, we beseech thee, this charitable work of ours, in separating this portion of ground, and dedicating it to that good purpose; and give us grace, that by the frequent instances of mortality which we behold, we may learn and seriously consider how frail and uncertain our condition here on earth is; and so number our days as to apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, in the midst of life thinking upon death, and daily preparing ourselves for the judgment that is to follow, we may have our part in the resurrection to eternal life, with Him who died for our sins, and rose again for our justification, and now liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th verses of the 39th psalm were then sung, and the Bishop dismissed the assembly with his blessing.

The entire Morning Service concluded about 3 o'clock.

DEJEUNER.

After the conclusion of Morning Service, a *dejeuner* was served in the large room of the Spread Eagle, which was attended by upwards of 100 persons. The Bishop of Glasgow occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Marchioness of Lothian, the Bishop of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Edinburgh, Dr. Hook, the youthful Marquis of Lothian, and the Rev. John Alexander; on the left by the Bishop of Moray, Archdeacon Wilberforce and Lady, and the Ladies Kerr. Immediately opposite to the chair sat Earl Talbot and the Hon. H. Walpole. The Hon. Mr. Talbot and Mr. Laing officiated as croupiers. Grace was said by the Bishop of Glasgow, and "Non Nobis Domine" having been sung by a portion of the choir, who were present, the party returned to church.

EVENING SERVICE.

Vespers commenced at five. The service, as in the morning, was chanted by the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. White. The First Lesson was read by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry Kerr, and the Second Lesson by the Rev. John Keble. Immediately after the Second Lesson, the Deed of Presentation in favor of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Spranger White, was read by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, one of the chaplains of the Bishop of Glasgow; after which, the Bishop, in an earnest and impressive manner, delivered an address to the incumbent, and bestowed upon the rev. gentleman his Episcopal benediction.

The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, who took his text from Heb. xiii., 15, 16.

The Collect for the Day and the other two collects were then chanted, and the Anthem followed, the words being taken from the 34th Psalm, 8, 9. The rest of the service was then proceeded with, and the blessing having been pronounced by the Bishop, Lord Henry Kerr and Dr. Hook took their stations at the door of the church, and received the alms of the congregation as they went out. The sum thus collected amounted to £30.

The musical part of the services, we may here state, deserves particular notice, not only on account of the manner in which it was performed,—which was, in effect, highly impressive and devotional,—but also on account of its being the first time in Scotland, since the Revolution, that a full choral service has ever been performed in the same manner as in the cathedral churches of England. To our readers who have never been present at such services, we must explain that, where the choral service is performed, the choir of singers have their places in the nave, on each side of the altar in front of the officiating clergy, and the clergyman, instead of reading, chants the prayers in the monotone, the choir and congregation responding thereto in full musical cadence. In various parts of the service, such as the psalms of the day, the creed, and others, the choir take their part antiphonally. The musical part of the services, on this interesting occasion, was conducted by the choir of St. John's, Edinburgh, and their organist, Mr. Hamilton, (also the builder of the organ,) and assisted by Mr. Sparks, from Leeds. Mr. Davidson, the organist of the church, officiated at the organ. The number of the choir was sixteen, being four men and four boys on each side, all wearing white surplices. The combined effect of the full choir in the Glorias, and in the Anthem, in the Evening Service, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates," from the Messiah, gave the whole a character of exceediug grandeur and impressiveness. The Rev. Mr. White, the incumbent, chanted the prayers in a truly devotional and impressive manner. We understand that Mr. Davidson, the organist, is forming a choir in Jedburgh, and that the services of this church are always to be conducted in the manner as at the consecration,—full choral service.

Thus concluded the proceedings connected with this most important and interesting occasion, the impression produced by which on the minds of all present will not, we feel sure, be readily effaced.

From the Churchman's Family Gazette.

On Catechising the Children of the Church according to the Rubric.

It will be admitted by all who are sincerely interested in the propagation of a sound and primitive Christianity among the members of the Church, that too much attention cannot be paid to the religious education of the young. It is in the early years of youth that our minds are most easily impressed with deep and lively views of moral and religious truth; it is then that the seeds of divine knowledge, once planted, may be expected, under the Divine blessing, to take sure root, and bear fruit unto everlasting life. Such being the case, the catechising of young persons ought ever to form an object of prominent interest with the clergy in the discharge of their great function of preaching the Gospel. "Suffer the little children to come unto me," says our blessed Lord, "and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." Now, although it be quite true that the little ones of the Church have been already brought to Christ in the Sacrament of Holy Baptism, to be washed in its healing waters, it is equally true, that the gifts and graces conveyed at the font cannot become ultimately available to the salvation of those who have to live in the world, and to combat with their various spiritual adversaries, without being cultivated and used for the purposes for which they are given. And as the due cultivation of such gifts and graces necessarily implies the possession of correct information respecting the Christian economy, so it becomes the duty of those who are charged to watch for the souls of others, to begin, as early as possible, to instil into the minds of the young a knowledge of those things which make men wise unto salvation—that so they may be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and fully instructed as to the way in which they are to avail themselves of the talents committed to their care. Accordingly, the Church of England has, with that wisdom which she ever displays in all her practical arrangements for the welfare of her children, made full provision for the case in question. While she requires her ministers to preach a sermon, or read one of the homilies at the end of the Nicene Creed, during Morning Service, for the more immediate benefit of her adult members, she expressly provides that their younger brethren shall receive such instruction as they are capable of appreciating, during the course of the Evening Service. The first two Rubrics, at the end of the Catechism, are as follow:—

"¶ The curate of every parish shall diligently upon Sundays and holy days, after the second Lesson at evening prayer, openly in the church, instruct and examine so many children of his parish sent unto him, as he shall think convenient, in some part of this Catechism.

"¶ And all fathers, mothers, masters, and dames shall cause their children, servants, and apprentices (which have not learned their Catechism,) to come to the church at the time appointed, and obediently to hear, and be ordered by the curate, until such time as they have learned all that is here appointed for them to learn."

And the eighteenth Canon of the Scottish Church, (the title of which is, "Requiring a regular Course of Catechising in all Congregations,") although its language is not so definite as that of the Rubrics already quoted, in reference to the time at which the catechising is to take place, enforces strongly, in general terms, attention to the religious instruction of the young. It is thus expressed:—

"The Christian Church having ever maintained the necessity of early and sound instruction in the first principles of her Holy Faith; it is therefore hereby enacted, that constant attention be shown to this important duty; for which purpose, the season of Lent, and other convenient time on Sundays, or holy-days, shall be set apart for examining and instructing the young members of every Congregation in the Catechism contained in the Book of Common Prayer; but no Catechism shall be used in the further instruction of the young, but such as is approved and sanctioned by the Bishop of the Diocese. And the clergy shall earnestly exhort and admonish their people respecting the great usefulness of this mode of instruction, and point out to parents, and others who may have the charge of young persons, the necessity of bringing them regularly to be catechised."

As we have already remarked, there is an indefiniteness of expression in this Canon as to the times at which catechising is to take place. In the first place, the season of Lent is pointed out, especially as a proper season for the performance of the duty in question: and secondly, other convenient time on Sundays, or holy-days, is ordered to be set apart for the same purpose. But neither in the one case nor in the other is there any specific rule given, such as that contained in the Rubrics; and the clergy may therefore be supposed entitled to exercise their own discretion in this matter. They may catechise either before service, or during the service, or after the service; and the result, we fear, is, that in many cases there is no catechising at all, except on a limited number of Sundays each year, about the season of Lent. That such should be the case is much to be regretted; for the most valuable opportunities are thus lost of bringing up the young in the principles of the Catholic Faith; and we see the sad effects of this afterwards, when those whose instruction in early life was neglected by their priests, live to set those same priests at nought, and to despise every holy ordinance of the Church.

We cannot help, then, expressing the anxiety which we experience to see a restoration of the practice of catechising at the end of the second Lesson at Evening Prayer, every Lord's Day throughout the year, for this would doubtless be productive of the happiest effects. It would act as an important instrument in the hands of the clergy for proceeding step by step in the work of Christian education, from the simplest rudiments of Divine truth up to the highest mysteries of the Gospel,—and thus effective means would be brought into play to convey to our people a knowledge of the *whole* truth as it is in Jesus. The great defect of *preaching* as it at present exists, lies in this, that however orthodox it may be in its substance,—however spiritual it may be in its tone,—however eloquent it may be in its style, it is generally characterized by a want of system. It may establish in the minds of the congregation striking views of particular portions of revealed religion; but it is seldom found to proceed upon the principle of promulgating, in an orderly and practical form, the whole scheme of Christianity; and thus, the people being very much left to form systems for themselves, great mistakes are often made as to the proper place to be occupied by the various doctrines of that one faith which was once delivered to the saints. Undue prominence is given to some doctrines; and the result is, that others equally important are disparaged, whilst a third class is lost sight of altogether. Now, all this would be rectified, were the clergy to carry on a regular course of catechising, taking the Church Catechism as the directory of their instructions. They would find opportunity, under its very comprehensive contents, to enlarge to any extent on every portion of the true faith; and, while the system of question and answer, accompanied by previous preparation, on the part of the catechumens, would, from the nature of the case, be powerfully adapted to impress their minds, it would also be found capable of conveying a much larger body of useful Christian knowledge to the more advanced disciples than any discourse pronounced from the pulpit, however sound and however eloquent. Of course, we take it for granted, that each act of catechising would be anticipated by a diligent preparation on the part of those who conduct it,—by a preparation involving a greater amount of labor than what is required in the writing of ordinary pulpit discourses; and we also suppose that the catechising would be concluded on each occasion by a practical application of the subject, and an exhortation to believe and to do those things to which it referred; and thus it would possess every advantage belonging to a sermon, whilst, at the same time, it enforced the truths of the Gospel more powerfully than any sermon. At least this has ever been fully acknowledged where the practice recommended has been brought into operation, under favorable circumstances.

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(Office of the Churchman,) No. 161 Fulton street, opposite St. Paul's Church, New York, (up stairs.)

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J. A. S. has published a second edition of

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"These volumes of '*Plain Sermons*' appear to me to be admirably adapted to the conveying of religious instruction on the sound principles of the Gospel, and are therefore recommended to the members of my Diocese for private and family reading. I also hereby authorize the public reading of them, together with such others as I may from time to time appoint, by lay readers within said Diocese.

BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK,
Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

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April 6, 1844.—yly

ORGAN BUILDING.—THOMAS HALL, (formerly of Philadelphia, and more recently of the firm of Hall & Erben,) Church and Parlor Organ Builder, informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for ORGANS of every description, at his Manufactory, No. 86 Wooster street, near Spring, at short notice, and at reduced prices.

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One of 10 stops, Grecian case, 12 feet 6 inches high, 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 7 feet deep. Compass of keys from GG to F Alt. One octave of Pedal pipes.

One of 8 stops, 11 feet high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches deep. Compass of keys from GG to F Alt.

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Also two elegant parlor organs, in Mahogany polished cases.

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☞ Subscribers received by J. A. Sparks, 161 Fulton street, New York; George & Wayne, 26 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; H. Colburn, Baltimore; C. Stimpson, Boston; E. H. Pease & Daniel Little, Albany; C. H. Kay, Jr., Pittsburgh. Sept. 28.

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2d do.	"	Nov. 24,	"	Feb. 15.
3d do.	"	Feb. 16,	"	May 9.
4th do.	"	May 10,	"	July 31.

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June 29—yly W. H. PADDOCK.

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REV. P. L. JAQUES, RECTOR.
Port Colden, Sept. 17th, 1844. s28—8t

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